The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1860.

The Performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of MACBETH.

Macbeth - Mr. Charles Kean
Banquo - Mr. G. Everett
Macduff - Mr. J. F. Cathcart
Lady Macbeth - Mrs. Charles Kean
Gentlewoman attending on Lady Macbeth - Miss N. Chapman

To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled the BATH ROAD, Or, the Fox and the Wolf.

Tom - Mr. H. Barfoot
Ellen - Mrs. Walter Baynham

Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.

Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.

No Second Price

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN.

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT. MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.

The Performances will commence with Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix - Mr Charles Kean
Donna Violante - Mrs Charles Kean

To Conclude with the admired Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

First appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.

On this MONDAY EVENING, 26th November, 1860, The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

Gaston - Mr Wybert Rousby.
D'Aubigne - Mr G Vincent.
Marie D'Ostanges - Miss S Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.

After which, the comic Drama (in one act), entitled LOVE'S DISGUISES.

Captain Sanspeur - Mr Wybert Rousby.
Helen de Montbrun - Miss S Miles.

To conclude with the celebrated Scotch Drama of GILDEROY, THE FREEBOOTER.

Gilderoy - Mr G Vincent.
Jock Muir - Mr G Fisher.
Lilias Logan - Miss Bathurst.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.

40, Lower Sackville-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.)

At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.

The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—

200 Picture Prizes .. (See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. (See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.

Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.

JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.

39, Princess-street, Manchester.

THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*

Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849.

The Second of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 29th NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.

Subject—"Abraham and Lot, a Contrast."

☞ The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening at Eight o'clock, to which young men are affectionately invited.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street, 23rd November, 1860.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, or, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.

Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

A MEETING in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be held (D.V.) in CARYSFORT SCHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 29th November, 1860. A Deputation will attend. Chair to be taken at One o'clock p.m.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3¾
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Incumbent; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.

DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis.

The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.

Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.

Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12 D'Olier-street, Dublin.

COOMBE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

At the Prize Examination held on the 24th instant, the first prize was awarded to Mr. John Elliott, second to Mr. J. A. Hatch, and third to Mr. Laurence B. Mulock.

Sixteen candidates presented themselves.

Examiners—Drs. Johns and Sinclair.

J. H. SAWYER, M.D., Master of the Hospital.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

WINTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE, Farm and Dairy Produce, Implements, &c., to be held in the AGRICULTURAL HALL, KILDARE-ST., On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, and following day.

PRIZES will be awarded for Fat Stock in the several Classes of Fat Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Sheep, and Swine.

Farm and Dairy Produce—Cereals, Pulse, Turnips, Mangels, Parsnips, Carrots, Potatoes, Flax, Hemp, Wool, Frieze, Butter, Cheese &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 29th November, will be the LAST DAY for giving Notice of intention to Exhibit.

Prize Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application at the Society's House, Kildare-street, or by letter addressed to the Assistant-secretary, enclosing a postage stamp.

WM. EDWD. STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to Artistes, Manufacturers, and Proprietors of Works of Art in general, that an Exhibition of Works of fine and Decorative Arts will be held by this Society early in May, 1861, and following months. The Exhibition will consist, as proposed, of the following series of articles:—

1. Paintings by the Ancient Masters.
2. Paintings by the Modern Masters.
3. Water-colour Drawings.
4. Engravings and Etchings, Ancient and Modern.
5. Sculpture, Casts and Models.
6. Architectural Models, Photographs, and Drawings.
7. Carvings in Wood, Ivory, &c.
8. Works in Wax and other Plaister materials.
9. Painted Glass.
10. Textile Fabrics.
11. Ancient and Modern Glass Wares.
12. Ancient and Modern Pottery.
13. Drawings and Engravings illustrative of wall decoration.
14. Furniture.
15. Ornamental Works in Metal.
16. Photographs.

A detailed prospectus of the Exhibition will be soon ready for issue.

The Guarantee Fund, which is still being subscribed to, amounts to above £4,500.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

KINGSTOWN IMPROVEMENT.

(To enable the Kingstown Commissioners to provide for the Improvement of the Town and District of Kingstown, by executing the works and exercising other powers now within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.—Repeal or Amendment and Incorporation of Acts.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act for carrying into effect the following works, objects, and purposes, or some of them, (that is to say):—

To exempt from the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin, the town of Kingstown and other districts comprised within the limits to which "The Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," now extends, or may hereafter extend, in relation to the making and maintaining of roads, bridges, and other works within the same; and to extinguish the powers to levy County or Grand Jury Cess or other rates, now exercised by the said Grand Jury in relation thereto; and to enable the Kingstown Commissioners to exercise, within the said town and district, all or any of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, and others connected therewith; and if necessary, to incorporate the said Commissioners for better enabling them to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid.

To enable the said Commissioners to make provisions for better paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, supplying with water, and otherwise improving the said town and district; to make and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, footpaths, and other public works and thoroughfares within the same; to purchase and hold lands, houses, and other hereditaments; to levy cess or tolls, rates or duties, within the said town and district, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; to confer or extinguish exemptions in relation to the payment thereof, or in relation to the payment of County or Grand Jury cess, or other rates now levied by the said Grand Jury within the said town and district, in relation to the said purposes; to provide for compensation being made out of the proposed rates or assessments, or otherwise, to the High Constable or collector of Grand Jury cess for the barony of Rathdown, within which the said town and district are situate, or other officers and servants who may be deprived of office or employment by the operation of the said Act; to enable the said Commissioners to borrow money on mortgages of the rates; to establish weighing machines, and weights and measures, and to levy rates; to regulate the qualification of the Commissioners and of the electors; and to enable the said Commissioners to contract for the supply of water with the Corporation of the City of Dublin.

And for effecting the objects and purposes aforesaid to alter and amend, and, if necessary, to consolidate, repeal, or to incorporate, so far as necessary, with the intended act, the powers and provisions of the following Acts, or some of them—namely, the Act of the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of Grand Jury Presentments in the county of Dublin;" "The Commissioners Clauses Act 1847;" entitled "The Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 1847." "The Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," and the Act (local and personal,) 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 90.

And on or before the 22nd day of December next printed copies of the said intended Act will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.

JOHN LALOR and ROBERT CASEY, Solicitors, Kingstown.
HOLMES, ANTON, & CO., Parliamentary Agents, Westminster.

ENNISKILLEN AND BUNDORAN RAILWAY.

Incorporation of Company for making a Railway from the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway to Bundoran. Arrangements with, and subscription by, the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company and to confer upon such Company all, or some of, the following powers:—

To make and maintain a Railway with all necessary works, stations, approaches, and conveniences connected therewith, to commence by a Junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, at a point in the Townland of Craghan, Parish of Magheracross, and County of Fermanagh, distant 120 yards, or thereabouts from the North-east, or Londonderry side of the Bridge in the said Townland of Craghan, which carries the Public Road leading from the Town of Ballinamallard to Magheracross Bridge, over the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, and to terminate at a point in the Field in the occupation of Anne Daly, in the Townland of Drumacrin, Parish of Inishmacsaint, and County of Donegal, situate on the South side of the Main-street or Public Road leading from the Town of Bundoran to the Town of Ballyshannon, and which said proposed Railway and works will pass from, through, or into, or be situate within the several Townlands, Parishes, and Extra-Parochial or other places following, or some of them—that is to say, the Townlands of Killymendon, Makenny, Relagh-Guinness, and Sculleen in the Parish of Kilskeery, and County of Tyrone; and the Townlands of Craghan, Salloon, and Sessiaghs, in the Parish of Magheracross; the Townlands of Brownhill, Millitate, Burfit's-hill, Dromore, Ardlougher, Drumcrin, Cullaghmore, Boyaghan, Liscreevin, Whitehill-North, Drumshane, Drumadravy, Carranboy, Moynaghan-North, Lough-Bresk, Drumskool, and Glenkeen, in the Parish of Derryvullan; the Townlands of Drumreane, Drumhoney, Drummoyagh, Drumard, Fargrim, Asharainy, Drumerin, Drumwhinny, Ballynam, Rosscolban, Mantlin, and Drumnavullagh, in the Parish of Magheraculmoney; the Townlands of Doorna-South, Letterkeen, Doorna-North, Feddans, Drumrush, Bannagh-Beg, Portinode, Gortacal, Clonelly, Clonaweel, Curraghmore, Aghalaan, Springtown, Killynoogan, Firs, and Tullyhommon, in the Parish of Drumkeeran; the Townlands of Gubnaguinie, Brookhill, Letter, Portnablahy, Aghnablaney, Tawnawanny, Stonefort, Rosscrennagh, Bigwood, and Rossharbour-Old, Lough Erne, and shore or lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Aghnablaney, Tawnawanny, Stonefort and Rossharbour-Old, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Rossharbour, Rossharbour Bay, Lough Erne, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Rossbeg, Dulrush, Lowerybane, Tawnynoran, Magheramenagh, Carrowkeel, Druminillar, Graffy, Rathmore, and Finner and shore or lands and lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Rossharbour, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Dulrush, and Loweryhane, in the Parish of Belleek; and the Townlands of Cornakeel and Corry, in the parish of Inishmacsaint, all which said several Townlands, and shore or lands herein before-named, situate in the Parishes of Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, Templecarn, Belleek, and Inishmacsaint, situate in the County of Fermanagh; and the Townlands of Drumharriff, Pettigoe, Billary, Aghnahoo-Glebe, and Muinagoad, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Cloghore, Knockcashangan, Edenaver, Templenew, Lissacholly, Camlin, Killeen, Cherrymount, Raheen, Tully, Ballymacarrick, and Sminver, in the Parish of Kilbarron; and the Townlands of Ballyhanna, Carrickboy, Dunmuckrum, Finner, Rathmore, and Drumacrin, in the Parish of Inishmacsaint, all which said several Townlands and shore or lands lastly herein before-named, situate in the Parishes of Templecarn, Kilbarron and Inishmacsaint, are situate in the County of Donegal.

To cross, stop up, alter, or divert, whether temporarily or permanently, all such highways, roads, streets, bridges, paths, passages rivers, streams, sewers, canals, creeks, navigations, reservoirs, aqueducts, railways and tramways within, or adjoining the aforesaid Townlands, Parishes, Extra-Parochial and other places; or any of them as it may be necessary to cross, stop up, alter, or divert by reason, or for the purposes of the said proposed Railway and works.

To purchase by compulsion, or otherwise, to acquire all such lands, houses and other property, as may be required for the purposes of the said proposed Railway, or any of the works connected therewith; and to vary and extinguish all existing rights and privileges in any manner connected with such lands, houses and property and all such other rights or privileges, as it may be necessary to vary or extinguish in carrying any of the purposes of the said intended act into execution.

To levy tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the said proposed Railway and works; to confer exemptions from payment of such tolls, rates, and charges, to alter, vary, or extinguish existing tolls, rates, and charges, and to confer other rights and privileges.

To raise money by the creation and issue of shares, and by borrowing, on mortgage or bond; and to exercise all other usual and necessary powers.

And it is proposed, by the said intended Act to enable the Company to be thereby incorporated, and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, to enter into contracts and agreements for, and with respect to, the construction, maintenance, working, management, and use of the proposed Railway and Works, and the apportionment and payment of the costs and expenses of such construction, maintenance, working, management, and use, and the conveyance, regulation, and direction of the traffic upon or over the same, and the supply of rolling stock and locomotive power for working such traffic; and also with respect to the fixing, collection, and apportionment of the tolls, rates, and charges to be levied in respect of the Traffic on the proposed Railway, and upon that portion of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway between the said intended Junction therewith and the Railway Station at the Town of Enniskillen, or for some of the said purposes, or to regulate and provide for the said matters, or some of them, by the said intended Act, and to confirm any agreements which may have been, or may be, entered into in relation to the said several matters, or any of them.

And powers will be taken, in the said intended Act, to enable the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, by themselves or others in their behalf, to subscribe and contribute towards the expense of the construction, maintenance, and use of the said proposed Railway and works, to take, purchase, and hold Shares in the Capital stock of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, to vote at meetings of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, and to apply any Capital or Funds now or hereafter belonging to the said Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, or under the control of their Directors in and towards the aforesaid contribution and purchase, and to raise additional Capital for those purposes by the creation and issue of new Shares or Stock in their own undertaking, and to attach to such new Shares or Stock such guarantee preference, or priority in payment of interest or dividends, and other privileges, as may be thought expedient, and also by borrowing, on mortgage or bond.

And, so far as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes, it is intended by the said intended Act to amend "the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 10th and 11th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 18th and 19th, the 20th and 21st, the 21st and 22nd, and the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, and also "the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 9th and 10th, the 11th and 12th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 17th and 18th, and the 19th and 20th years of the reign of her present Majesty.

And Notice is also hereby given that duplicate plans and sections, showing the line and levels of the said proposed Railway and works, and the lands, houses, and other property proposed to be taken for the purposes thereof, with books of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of the said lands, houses, and property, together with published maps with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction; and copies of this Notice will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Fermanagh, in the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Tyrone, in the town of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Donegal, in the town of Lifford, in the county of Donegal; and that on or before the same 30th day of November, 1860, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and books of reference as relates to each Parish in or through which the said Railway and Works are intended to be made, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, together with a copy of this Notice, will be deposited with the Clerk of the Poor Law Union within which such Parish is included—(that is to say) with the Clerk of the Lowtherstown Union, at his office at the Lowtherstown Union Workhouse, near the town of Lowtherstown, in the County of Fermanagh, in respect of the said Parishes of Kilskeery, Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, and Templecarn; and with the Clerk of the Donegal Union, at his office at the Donegal Union Workhouse, near the town of Donegal, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parish of Templecarn; and with the Clerk of the Ballyshannon Union, at his office at the Ballyshannon Union Workhouse, near the town of Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parishes of Belleek, Kilbarron, and Inishmacsaint; and Notice is also hereby given, that copies of the Bill for effecting the aforesaid objects will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of December next.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1860.

JOHN COLLUM AND SON, Enniskillen, and 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Solicitors for the Bill.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.

DOWN TRAINS.

The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.

The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.

The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.

A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 57 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.

UP TRAINS.

A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.

The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 0 a m.

ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS.

A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.

The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.

UP TRAINS.

The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.

The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.

Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.

The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.

Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.

Broadstone, Dublin, 13th November, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:

Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms.

A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860, And the three following days, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.

During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.

Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL WILLIAM-STREET DUBLIN.

The Winter Attendance of Pupils commenced in October. The Clinical Instruction and Lectures will be delivered as usual:—

ON MEDICINE.

By Jonathan Osborne, M D, M R I A, King's Professor of Materia Medica.

Assistant-Physician William Moore, M B, M R C S I.

ON SURGERY.

By William Tagert, F R C S I, Lecturer on Surgery in the Original School of Medicine, Peter-street.

William Jameson, M D, Fellow and Vice-President Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Consulting Accoucheur in Ordinary to the Coombe-Lying-in Hospital.

Philip Bevan, M D, F R C S I, Professor of Practical Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c.

Richard G B Butcher, M R I A, Examiner on Surgery, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, &c.

Consulting Surgeon—A. Reed, F R C S I.

TERMS OF ATTENDANCE.

Fee for the Winter Session .. .. Six Guineas.
" for Three Summer Months .. .. Two Guineas.

Certificates of attendance at this Hospital are fully recognised by all Colleges and licensing bodies.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Shaw, at the Hospital.

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at my Office, up to 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of December, to supply the Union with such quantities of Blankets and Rugs as may be required from that date to the 1st of May next.

Sealed samples of the articles required are to be seen at the Workhouse, where forms of tenders may be had.

North Brunswick-street, (By order)
23rd November, 1860. J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

Legal Notices.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

SALE IN DUBLIN ON TUESDAY, THE 4th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of William Hovenden, Esquire, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Honorable Judge LONGFIELD, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will Sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in Three Lots, the Fee and Inheritance of the undermentioned Lands, and the Coal Mines and other Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballylehane, all situate in the Baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemarigue, in the Queen's County:—

No of Lot.	Barony.	Denominations.	Quantity of land Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Yearly Rent. £ s. d.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.
1	Ballyadams ..	Lower Ballylehane, With the Royalties thereunder.	16 2 0	157 0 9	147 0 10
2	" ..	Middle Ballylehane, The Coal Mines and Royalties under the lands of Middle Ballylehane, containing 179A. 2R. 10P. statute measure, and under the lands of Upper Ballylehane, containing 202A. 3R. 26P. statute measure.	171 2 10	95 8 0	88 7 0
				200 0 0	
3	Slievemarigue	Tierrenane........	128 2 26	124 19 1	125 15 0
				577 7 10	

Proposals for the purchase of the Mines and Royalties, separate from the lands, will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November Next, and, if deemed sufficient, will be submitted by him to the Judge for approval.

Dated this 23d day of June, 1860.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

104a. 2r. 33p. of Lot 3 is in the Owner's possession, and is valued by the General Valuation of Ireland at £110, and the residue of the rent, £124 19s 1d, is paid by the tenants as per rental.

This Lot will be Sold subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, payable half-yearly to Mrs. Julia Hovenden, now aged about 80 years.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot 1 and 2—The Lands of Ballylehane are of good quality, that portion called Lower Ballylehane being very prime; they are situate within seven miles of Athy, eight of Carlow, five of Castlecomer, and ten of Maryborough, and form part of the great coal district, extending into the county of Kilkenny. The roads are good, and communicating with the Railway and Canal at Athy, and afford both land and water carriage with Dublin and Waterford.

The Coal and Culm are of the best quality, and sell freely. The Coal Mines under Middle Ballylehane have been proved, and are worked by one of the tenants.

The tenants to the Mines of Upper Ballylehane are sinking a pit adjoining the Lands, for the purpose of working these latter mines, and are known, from the Coal worked in the adjoining Lands, to contain two seams of Coal, the under-seam being believed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal sold in the Queen's County, and have formed a company for the purpose of working said Mines, with others—capital, £20,000.

Lot 3—The Lands of Tierrenane are of prime quality, and nearly all in grass, and are situate about four miles from Carlow, and seven miles from Athy.

Athy, Carlow, Maryborough, and Castlecomer are good Market and Post Towns, and the three former are stations on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin; or to

THOMAS JAMESON, Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES—COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of John Richard Jackson, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Courts, Four Courts, Dublin, by PUBLIC AUCTION the following well-secured Ground Rents, arising out of Premises situate on Leinster-road, Rathmines, held under Fee-farm Grant, as specified in the printed Rental thereof.

SUMMARY OF LOTS. CULLENSWOOD (Part of).

No.	Yearly Rents. £ s. d.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Nett Annual Rental £ s. d.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.
	19 5 0	None.	19 5 0	161 0 0
	81 17 0	30 0 0	51 17 0	436 0 0
	35 0 0	None.	35 0 0	126 0 0
	23 0 0	None.	22 0 0	224 0 0
	158 2 0	30 0 0	128 2 0	946 0 0

Dated this 9th day of November, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The foregoing rents arise out of Premises on Leinster Road, Rathmines. The tenants are highly respectable, holding under long leases, and have valuable interests in their holdings, as will be seen by reference to Griffith's Valuation. The local situation and circumstances of this estate render it one worth the attention of capitalists seeking a safe and permanent investment.

Proposals for the purchase of all, or any of the above Lots, will be received by the Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale up to the 25th day of November, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for his approval.

For Rentals and further particulars apply to

SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., 81, Lower Gardiner-street;
HENRY J. P. WEST, Esq., 33, North Great George's-street; or to
HENRY BASTABLE, Solicitor for the Owner and Petitioner, having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Meares, Assignee of George Dowdall, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, Sell by Public Auction, in one Lot, part of the lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 321a. 3r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the lands of Lacken, being a sub-denomination of said townland of Terlicken, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the barony of Rathcline, and part of the lands of Ballyglasson, called Upper Ballyglasson, situate in the barony of Shrule and county of Longford, containing 185a. 3r. 37p. held (with other premises not intended to be sold in this matter) under lease bearing date the 1st day of April, 1786, for three lives renewable for ever, and producing the nett profit rent of £395 3s 11d, subject to two annuities of £100 and £120 for lives aged respectively 50 and 58 years, the latter of which annuities is redeemable on payment of a sum of £923 1s 6d. A fee-farm grant will be given to the purchaser at the expense of the funds.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1860.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

Nearly the entire estate is held by tenants, under lease, and agreements for determinable terms.

The Townland of Ballyglasson is distant from the lands of Terlicken about four or five miles.

The latter lands are within one and a half miles of the market and post-town of Ballymahon, and the former lands are situate about midway between the said town and the market and post-town of Edgeworthstown, a station on the Longford and Cavan branches of the Midland Great Western Railway, within four miles of said towns, from which there is a good road.

The land is for the most part of excellent quality, the upland being suited for either grazing or tillage purposes.

The fences are good, and the farms were divided, and the tenants are solvent and respectable, and pay their rents punctually.

The boundaries of the lands are well defined.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to

JOHN HASLAM, Esq., Solicitor, 21, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin, and Frankford, King's County; or to

Messrs. LAMBERT AND CROZIER, Solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings for sale, 24, York-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.

The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—

Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 69A. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 246A. Irish.

These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.

The Herds will show the Lands.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to

MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.

November 1st, 1860.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a neat, well-circumstanced FARM, well watered and sheltered, containing upwards of 70 acres Irish, of good Land, with a neat residence and out-offices, held for a term of years from the owner in fee, situate within convenient distance of a good market and post town, and of a principal station on the extension of the line of railway from Wicklow now in progress. Immediate possession will be given.—For particulars apply to EDWARD JOHN BOLTON, Esq., 79, Dame-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.—Two Ladies of respectability, require an Unfurnished Sitting and Bedroom, in Kingstown, with attendance.—Apply, stating terms, which must be moderate, to Mrs. FERN, care of Talbot Coall, Kingstown.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Wanted, for a Lady, in a respectable Protestant Family, in the neighbourhood of Monkstown or Kingstown.—Address, with real name, to B. C. Haizely, House Agent, Blackrock.

A CLERGYMAN, who resides in a heathful locality on the sea coast, would receive a lady, or two sisters, to board in his family. References given and required.—Address "Rev. X.Y.," *Express Office*, Galway.

WANTED, by a permanent Lodger, a comfortably Furnished Room; sofa bed preferred. Rent, with attendance, not to exceed 16s per month.—Address "D. R.," 17, Fleet-street.

Auctions.

IN BANKRUPTCY. SALE OF BRIG "MORNING STAR."

In the matter of Wm. Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on board the vessel, the brig Morning Star, now lying at the quay of Ballina, with all her Sails, Boat, Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel, as same now lie in one lot. This vessel is not yet two years built, is in thorough repair, and is fully found in Sails, Rigging, and Stores. She is 173 tons, 92 register; length, 98 feet five-tenths; breadth, 22 feet three-tenths; depth in hold, 11 feet 8 tenths; draught of water when fully laden, 10½ feet. She sails remarkably fast, and can be sent to sea at once. She has just landed a cargo of timber from Quebec, which passage she made in a remarkably short time, and delivered her cargo in first-rate order.

The biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy for approval.

For Inventory and further particulars apply to

MICHAEL LARKIN, Esq., Solicitor for Assignees, 1, Merchant's-quay, Dublin;
ROBERT PAGET BOURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.

Terms at Sale.

Ballina, 21st November, 1860.

BAROUCHE, COST THREE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be sold for £50; is in excellent order, and having patent head; makes a perfect close or open carriage.—Apply to "G. T.," by letter, in care of Messrs. Curry, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

POULTRY—HANDSOME PEA FOWL, AT ONE POUND A PAIR; also highly bred buff Cochin China Fowl, at £1 for a Cock and Two Hens.—Apply, by letter to "T. G.," 9, Upper Sackville-street.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland, No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.

With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to

J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. £700,000.

FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.

DIRECTORS. Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq; Michael Belcher, Esq; George Booker, Esq; Thomas Bouch, Esq; Michael Bousfield, Esq; David Cannon, Esq; Thomas Dover, Esq; S R Graves, Esq; James Holme, Esq; Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq; George H Horsfall, Esq; Richard Houghton, Esq; Maxwell Hyslop, Esq; Roger Lyon Jones, Esq; E T Kearsley, Esq; James Lawrence, Esq; David Malcolmson, Esq; W J Marrow, Esq; Francis Maxwell, Esq; William Smith, Esq; John Torr, Esq.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.

IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 40, DAME-STREET.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North; J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.

SOLICITOR. Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.

LOCAL MANAGER. J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.

With Agencies in the principal towns.

N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 40, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.

In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.

A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.

No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.

Annual Income.................. £77,000
Accumulated Funds.............. £390,000

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET. AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.

LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris. Athy, Mark Cross. Belfast, H H Hannay. Do, F C Haddock. Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell- Bailieboro', William Mahaffy. Borris, George Chapman. Ballyconnell, Robert Moycroft. Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell. Ballina, Peter Robertson. Cork, Messrs Nobiett & Son. Castlebar, Neal Davis. Charleville, William Magrath. Clonmel, Richard Graham. Castleblaney, John Looney. Dundalk, James Parks. Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson. Dunmanway, A N Meade. Ennis, Thomas Greene. Enniscorthy, William Donovan. Edgeworthstown, John Simpson. Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland. Galway, Robert J Fevers. Kenmare, John M Mayberry. Kinsale, Joseph Hosford. Kilkenny, James George Roberts. Limerick, John Barrington. Londonderry, James W Doherty. Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co. Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald. Moy, Messrs Davidson. Mullingar, George R. Gunning. Monaghan, Thomas E Wright. Mallow, Henry Baggs. Newry, Hutchinson Boyd. Omagh, John M Crossan. Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen. Tandragee, E D Atkinson. Templepatrick, Robert Roycroft. Virginia, Ralph Harman. Waterford, Samuel Jones.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LIFE INSURANCE IN IRELAND.

The Directors of the PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE have never adopted the practice of giving less bonus on Irish than on English Policies. Assurances, therefore, can be effected on the most advantageous terms, through the Agency of Messrs' JAMES DUDGEON & SON, 31, HENRY-STREET, and 113, GRAFTON-STREET DUBLIN.

Loans in connexion with Life Insurance.

9, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1860.

IN Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assured is absolute security.

Among the many advantages offered by the PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND may be enumerated—

—The Security afforded by a Capital of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the solidity resulting from an experience extending over Thirty-six Years, during which period upwards of £400,000 have been paid in satisfaction of claims.

Moderate Rates of Premium, which will bear comparison with those of any other Company, and guaranteed in such a way that no one Assurer is favoured at the expense of another.

Founded 1824.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND. Head Office, 9, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barrington, Esq., Director of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.
John Barton, Esq., Director of the Bank of Ireland.
William H. F. Cogan, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Cowper, Esq., Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, and of the Midland Great Western, and Dublin and Wicklow Railway Companies.
Jeremiah Dunne, Esq., J.P., Director of the National Bank.
John Ennis, Esq., M.P., D.L., Director of the Bank of Ireland, and Chairman to the Midland Great Western Railway Company.
William Moore Geoghegan, Esq., Director of the City of Dublin, British and Irish, and Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Companies.
Edward Acton Gibbon, Esq., Director of the Mining Company of Ireland.
James Haughton, Esq., Eccles-street.
Charles Haliday, Esq., J.P., M.R.I.A., Director of the Bank of Ireland.
George Hoyle, Esq., J.P., Director of the Dublin and Belfast Junction, and Dublin and Drogheda Railway Companies.
Val. O'Brien O'Connor, Esq., Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, and of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Director of the Mining Company of Ireland.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
Joseph Watkins, Esq., Brewer, Ardee-street, Warrenmount, and Bray.
Joshua Watson, Esq., Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, and of the Midland Great Western Railway Company.
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Company.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

(From "Saunders's News-Letter," 6th and 7th September, 1860.)

"The Patriotic Assurance Company held their yearly meeting today, which passed off with much satisfaction to the Proprietors, and the dividend recommended by the Directors was adopted."

(From the "Irish Times," 10th September, 1860, Dublin.)

The meeting of the Patriotic Assurance Company, held during the week, was more than usually satisfactory. . . Notwithstanding some heavy losses from fire during the past year, the Directors have been enabled to declare an increased dividend of £1 per cent. Without wishing to detract from the merits of London Companies, we think that more inclination should be shown to support local and well-managed and established Offices, . . . particularly when the most ample security is given to the Assured, and guaranteed not only by their intrinsic merits, but by the respectability and position of the Directors.

("Freeman's Journal," 10th September, 1860, Dublin.)

The annual meeting of the Patriotic Assurance Company, held on Thursday, showed the affairs of the Company to be in a very satisfactory position—by far the best for many a year—and evidently full of promise for the future, as the arrangements for the prosecution of business cannot fail to prove beneficial. One of the arrangements referred to is, promptness in settlement of claims, which was so put as to demonstrate beyond all argument the importance of the rule. We quote a few lines from the report:—

"Mr. William Malone expressed his concurrence in the resolution; and as a proof of the promptness with which the Company discharged its liabilities, mentioned that some time ago he put in a fire claim at half-past two o'clock, and at four the cheque for the amount was in his pocket.

"The extension of business during the past year was very marked, at the same time that the claims for either life or fire were singularly small, affording a striking contrast to the run of casualties during a succession of past years. To bring matters to such a gratifying position, no doubt, proves at once the skill, prudence, and ability of the Board, ably assisted as they are by the Secretary, Mr. Wilson."

LOANS.

Loans granted on approved personal security, in connection with Life Policies, without Money, Bond, or Warrant being required.

FIRE.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality. No charge is made for the Policy Stamp when the sum insured amounts to £300, and Policies are transferred from other Companies free of charge.

DAYS OF GRACE.

The Assured with the Patriotic Assurance Company are held protected during the Days of Grace.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Secretary of the Company.

Cards.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS, As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.

Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.

Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.

Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor. 12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.

This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN J. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.

Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE, White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Medical.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. OLDHAM and CO., DRUGGISTS, 16, CAPEL-STREET Have removed to the Establishment of the late Mr. WM. MOSSOP, 19, NORTH EARL-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF THE Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S. *Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.*

"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Dress.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12 WESTMORELAND-STREET, Solicit inspection of their Stock of MANTLES, Of the Newest Styles, in Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin. They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS, New designs. They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of WINTER DRESS FABRICS French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth, Velours and Lindseys, &c. New Evening Bareges and Tarletanes, Opera Mantles, Quilted Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties, All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their House.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO. have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES In every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING. 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment. Gentlemen's own Materials made up. STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

In the matter of **CHARLES FRIBOHRN,** deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Miscellaneous.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMITH beg to inform their Customers and the Public that for the purpose of preventing a continuance of imposition, they have new seals and labels on their whiskey and brandy bottles, and, as a further precaution, the corks are all branded with the name "Kinahan."

Kinahan's L L Whiskey .. .. 19s per gallon.
" 5 years old .. .. 17s 8d "
Cognac Brandy .. .. 26s and 32s "
Ditto rare old .. .. 6s 6d and 7s per flask.

CARLISLE BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

NEW FRUIT. HUGH MOORE is now landing, ex Mystery and Othello, from Malaga and Denia, 1,850 assorted packages Bunch Muscatel and Layer Raisins, 20 whole and half Boxes Jordan Almonds, 1,000 half and quarter Boxes Valencia Raisins, 10 Boxes Valencia Almonds, 20 Bales Licorice Root, and 150 Cases Cocoa Shell, Which, with his recent importations of Eleme Figs, Patras Currants, and French Plums, in glass and richly-ornamented cartoons, he offers on reasonable terms.

57, CAPEL-STREET. Nov. 20, 1860.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.

Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 23 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR **EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.**—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.

Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FENNELLY, 13, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

FINE COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.

HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland. A. J. ALDRICH, 17, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.

J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 2d. per gallon.

Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon. Country orders punctually attended to.

J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT. The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.

These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.

WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.

WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Druggist, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN, Opposite Marlborough-street.

THE NEW LAMPS. BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c. M'CARTHY AND Co., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 55, WILLIAM-STREET, Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £2 10s. Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils. (Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

CHIMNEY, PIER, AND CHEVAL GLASSES, 8, LEINSTER-STREET. French Silvered Plate Glass is superior in colour and clearness of reflection to any other glass manufactured.

I am a direct importer of the best French Plates; and can therefore sell glass cheap, and ensure its quality.

WILLIAM C. MARKS, Carver, Gilder, Cabinet Manufacturer, and Upholsterer, 8, LEINSTER-STREET (Entrance to Manufactory, rere 9, Leinster-street).

CAITHNESS FLAGGING. TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

A cargo of the above has been landed at the Stores of Mr THOMAS H. CARROLL, 70, ROGERSON'S-QUAY, where samples can be inspected and prices ascertained.

No such Flagging has been for many years offered in the Dublin market. It is natural-faced and sawn-edged (by the aid of machinery patented for the purpose), and consists of

Class I.—2½ to 3 inch thick.
Class II.—1½ to 2½ inch thick.
Polished Stone—2½ to 3 inch thick.
Half-rubbed same Stone.
Tooled Stone—1½ to 2½ inch thick.

The Stone is supplied in courses of various lengths and widths.

The Polished and Half-rubbed will be found particularly suited for Hearth Stones, Slabs, &c.; and the other Stones for Railway Platforms, Footways, Kitchen and Scullery Flooring, &c.

It is perfectly uninfluenced by atmospheric changes, and is, therefore, far superior to that generally used in basement storeys. An inspection is solicited.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.

H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

WORK WELL DONE. SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET. Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns. Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

Wants.

BILLIARD MARKER, in a Club or Public Rooms, a Young Man, knowing his business well; good reference given; no objection to the country.—Address "A. D., Billiards," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

AS CARETAKER, a respectable, trustworthy Protestant Widow, of active habits, wants a situation; would take charge of offices, or of a house, or some such employment; would make herself generally useful in any capacity she may be in; can be highly recommended by most respectable gentlemen, whom she has been under in her last situation.—Please address to "B. M.," 52, Lower Gardiner-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

DRY NURSE, an experienced Person, who understands the care and management of children from their birth; and is a good plain worker, no objection to the country; and can be highly recommended by her last mistress who is in town at present. Address "D. M.," 19, Lower Sackville-street, or 86, Great Brunswick-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a Baby from its birth; understands both and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

HOUSEMAID in a respectable family; no objection to a little washing; understands doing up ladies' fine clothes in the neatest manner; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Any commands addressed to "M. C.," 11, Eccles-street, will be attended to.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who understands her business; can wash and make up; will be well recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant; town preferred.—Address "M. M.," 139, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID.—A Young Woman, just disengaged, wishes a situation as the above; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Please Address "A. R.," 25, Upper Sackville-street, or 76, Grafton-street.

GOOD COOK, just returned from the country, and wants a situation as first-rate cook, in a gentleman's or nobleman's family; a steady, active Woman, who understands the management of a large establishment; the making of breakfast bread and confectionary, is an excellent carer of meat and fish; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands, addressed "M. J.," 6, Trotter's-row (for a week).

GOOD COOK, a respectable Woman, who understands the care of a Dairy, if required; she understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by families in town at present.—Address "M. G.," 15, Merrion-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

THOROUGH COOK, in a nobleman or gentleman's family a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly; would take care of a Dairy, if required; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended.—Address "M. C.," 2, Nassau-street.

COOK, with or without a Kitchenmaid, a respectable Woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; can make soups, jellies, pastries, &c., baking of bread, and would superintend the management of a dairy if required; no objection to town or country.—Please address "A. B.," 62, Grafton-street, or 29, Lower Sackville-street.

A STEADY, active Woman wants a Situation as COOK, understands her business in all its branches; soups and jellies, and make up dishes and the making of bread; and would superintend a small dairy if required; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "M. L." to be left at 27, Dawson-street, or 120, Summerhill.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, has no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by families whom she has served, and is in town at present.—Any commands for "J. B.," 34, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, who is a good cook; can wash and make up nicely; has excellent testimonials; can be well recommended.—Address "F. K." 15, North Earl-street, or 27, Nassau-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A steady, active Young Woman, who is not long disengaged, is anxious to procure a situation in the above capacity; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, as Plain Cook; can wash and make up clothes well, and understands her business as the above.—Please address "E. S.," 1, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; no incumbrance whatever; can be highly recommended by a family now in town; will undertake a little washing, if required; has no objection to either town or country.—Address "A. B., Cook," 20, North Earl-street, or 27, Dawson-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "E. B.," 4, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as BUTLER or General INDOOR SERVANT, a Young Man, of good height and appearance; understands his business perfectly; his character in town; is a Protestant; no objection to town or country, or to travel.—Address "J. M.," 3, Grafton-street.

BUTLER AND INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, in or out of livery, with or without a boy; is civil and obliging, and perfectly understands his business, in plate, lamps, and furniture; is a good hight, respectable appearance, and a Protestant; can be well recommended; has no objection to town or country, or to travel, having no incumbrance; can drive.—Letters addressed to "D. D.," 14, Cuffe-street, shall be duly attended to for one week.

GENERAL OUTDOOR SERVANT, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a sober, steady Man, who understands his business perfectly well; the care of a horse, carriage, and harness; is a careful and steady driver; has long and satisfactory discharges, and is a good attendant at table if required; will be highly recommended from his last situation; would accept of a weekly situation; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. M. D.," 45, Dawson-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, a Man of long experience, has satisfactory discharges from families of high distinction, is a Protestant; would take charge of a lodge, or accept of a weekly situation; his wife is a good laundress.—Address "N. H." Care of Mr. McMullen, 54, Dawson-street.

INDOOR AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, humble, Middle-aged Man; understands his business—care of plate, lamps, furniture, driving in single harness with safety; will be found obliging and useful; no incumbrance; town or country; is a Protestant; wages no object.—Address "M.L-D-O.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 18, North Earl-street, for a few days.

GARDENER AND FORESTER, and would take charge of a Farm; has lived eight years in last place.—Address "T. H. D.," Dunmore Farm, Durrow, Queen's County.

Wanted.

WANTED, a MASTER AND MISTRESS, for the CURRAGHMORE SCHOOLS. The Master must sing, and have some knowledge of music; the Mistress to teach needlework, and instruct the younger children; united salary £30, a good house furnished, and fuel.—Apply to the Rev. J. F. JONES, Portlaw.

WANTED, a steady, elderly Woman, having no incumbrance, to care a House of Business where there is no family; her character must bear the strictest investigation.—Address "C. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, stating age, reference, &c.

MESSMAN WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment.—Applications to be addressed to the President Mess Committee, B Square, Curragh Camp. Nov. 24th, 1860.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 29, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, (Late of Lamprey's.)

Begs to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.; Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating Knives, Knife and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military Spurs, Saunders' American Razor Strop, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs; Lamp Scissors, Paper Hangers' Scissors, Nail Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Superior Needles, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices.

Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Razors Ground and Sharpened; Scissors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened, and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired.

NO SECOND PRICE.

GAS-MAKING APPARATUS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. call attention to their Patent Gas Apparatus, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices and Farm Steadings, can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.

J. EDMUNDSON and Co.'s Apparatus produces more Gas from a given quantity of Coal than any other, and the quality of the light produced far exceeds in brilliancy the Gas consumed in the principal towns of Ireland.

GAS FROM PEAT can be produced from J. E. and Co.'s Apparatus, where Coal is dear and Peat plentiful.

The Apparatus is compact and inexpensive, and can be managed by any labourer or farm servant of common intelligence.

Estimates for all parts of the country given free of expense.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Gas Engineers, Contractors, and Ironmongers, 34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.

This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.

The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.

The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at

WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 54, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. Every article in the above line at lowest possible prices, consistent with supplying first class goods, at the NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 113, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, Within Two doors of Dycer's Repository. J. CLOSE AND CO.

GILCRUX COLLIERY OFFICE, 25, CITY-QUAY. FRESH ARRIVALS OF GILCRUX COAL! Housekeepers and large Consumers will find it to their advantage by ordering those superior House Coal, which can be supplied through any of the Merchants in the Trade.

E. S. G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD AND MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.

The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 6, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED, IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

H Y A M ' S
LEADING STYLES
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially recommended:—
THE CLEVELAND COAT
can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM, 32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE;
A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials, 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER,
In a Variety of the Newest Materials, 20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS
in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles, 20s, 24s, 32s, and 38s.

UN-DRESS, HALF-DRESS, AND FULL-DRESS SUITS
universally admired for Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship, 40s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS
suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS,
cut on improved principles, 16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH,
8s 6d,
Made to Order.

B. HYAM,
Tailor and Clothier,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

BARKLIE'S FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
99, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment will be found well supplied with the following articles, at moderate prices:—
Black Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, Patent Ward Cloths, Bara-theas, French Twills, Coburgs,
Chinese Cloths, French Droguet, and Rep Cloths, Sicilian Cloths, &c.
Particular notice is directed to a Case of Black French Glace Silks, Also the Newest Fashions in Millinery and Mantles. Just received.

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing kept ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLEN'S, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and FOREIGN OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

NOVEMBER TEA CIRCULAR.
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN,
OLDHAM, BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
We have great pleasure in announcing that the news from China has caused a reduction in the prices of many descriptions of Tea; and as we are determined to give the public all the advantages of the market, we have considerably improved the quality of all our Teas from 3s 8d downwards. Our 4s black is still the finest in the market. We can, therefore, with confidence submit our present LIST OF CASH PRICES.

NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d.
Common Congou Tea	3 0
Good Congou Tea	3 2
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3 4
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3 6
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3 8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3 10
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s 4d to 4s 8d.	4 0
MIXED TEAS.	
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4 4
Very Super or Mixed Black and Green	3 8

RARE GREEN AND SCENTED TEAS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.
1 AND 2, NASSAU-STREET.
The Principal of the above Establishment has just returned from the Foreign Markets, with an elegant collection of Ornamental Goods, in the newest designs; also a large assortment in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Table Glass, all of which can be had cheap, as the Son of the Proprietor now keeps their Wholesale House in London.
Goods hired to parties on reasonable terms.
Pure French Colza Oil.

TO BUILDERS.—A large variety of close and open Kitchen Ranges, varying in price from 30s to £30; Register, Sham and Hob Grates and Mantelpieces; Church, Hall, Harnessroom, and Laundry Stoves, of all sizes. A liberal allowance to the trade.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger,
10, DAWSON-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY,
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE.
(Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the
PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD,
so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
*** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

Education.

MRS. R. J. NEWCOMBE begs to apprize the Nobility and her Pupils that her Public and Private Classes for Dancing, Exercises, &c, are Open at TRACTON-HOUSE, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST, and at the TOWN-HALL, SUSSEX-PLACE, Kingstown.

DANCING AND KALISTHENIC EXERCISES.
26, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
Mr. HENRY GARBOIS begs respectfully to intimate that the Adult Class for the acquirement of all Fashionable Dances of the Season assembles as usual, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Four o'clock. Public and Private Classes for Dancing meet daily for Young Ladies at his residence, 14, Lower Baggot-street. An Evening Class for Gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Eight to Ten o'clock. A Kalisthenic Class in Kingstown and Blackrock, for Young Ladies, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Terms &c., known on application to Mr. HENRY GARBOIS, at his residence, 23, Lower Baggot-street.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Mr. WALKER, Principal.
A Singing Class for Gentlemen is in course of formation, to meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.
Prospectuses on application.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
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Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD,
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

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Just Published, Price 3s 6d; Cloth lettered, 5s.,
THE EARLY HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICE OF VOCAL MUSIC,
SIGHT AND PART SINGING
"MADE INTERESTING;"
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE,
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PIANOFORTES.
JOHN F. BRAY
Begs respectfully to invite an inspection of his new Stock of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN CONCERTINAS, ORGANINES, GERMAN CONCERTINAS, ORGAN ACCORDEONS, With Stand.
Also the Patent FOLDING HARMONIUMS, just received from London, which he now offers to the Public at exceedingly low prices.
All the newest Music of the day, including Robin Hood, Boosey's Cabinet, &c.
Pianofortes from Three Guineas. Do. on Hire, at 18s per Quarter.
*** First-class Workmen and Tuners constantly on the premises, for renovating old Pianofortes. Old Instruments taken in exchange, and highest price allowed.
Spring Vans in constant attendance.
56, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The last Bank Returns show that the active measures adopted by the Bank of England directors have had the desired effect in counteracting, to a great extent, the injurious results of a drain of bullion. No doubt the arrivals of gold from Australia, &c., have been very large—over £600,000—and all this was taken up for the Continent, leaving only a very small increase in the bullion in the Bank; but the most favourable features are those which appear under the heads of "Circulation" and "Other Securities," so that the position of the Bank has been strengthened very much during the week, and it is as favourable as has appeared for some time. A great deal of discussion has arisen in reference to what we must call the prudential measures adopted by the Banks of England and France by exchanging the gold in the one for the silver in the other. The majority of financiers seem to agree in the belief that the mere exchange of bullion, while being for the time a decided convenience, will not be productive of much permanent good, unless the drain ceases within a short time. Money has been decidedly abundant during the past week in the Discount market and on the Stock Exchange. In the former, bills have been done from ½ or 1 per cent. under the Bank minimum, and this is the cause of the decrease in the "Other Securities," and the consequent decrease in the "Circulation" shown in the Bank return. However favourable, then, those results may be in one sense, it is evident that the banks have been losing business proportionately; and we may, therefore, expect that, if it can be effected with any degree of safety, a reduction in the rate will be made at the very first opportunity. In the Stock Exchange money has been lent extensively, at 3 per cent. on Government Securities.

In the Stock Market, business has been rather active, and, in face of the high rates, some extensive investments have been made in Consols, which, yielding as they do only three per cent., is a proof of the general tone of the dealers regarding rates.

To-day the market for English Funds continued to manifest a very steady appearance, the quotations which have ruled almost throughout the entire week, with but comparatively trifling variations, were again reported this morning; not the slightest movement having subsequently taken place. Our local market is still characterised by inactivity; New Three per Cents were alone negociated to-day at a further fractional decline; the extent of the transactions effected being limited. Dealings in the Share market were, likewise, very much circumscribed, but the almost general tendency was to advancing prices.

Banking Securities were again passed over without any operation being recorded. Hibernians were in request as previously, and Royals were also inquired for. There were sellers of Nationals.

Operations in Steam were restricted to Atlantics, which experienced a further relapse of one-eighth and at the reduced price left off heavily.

In Mines—Carysforts recovered 1s per share, but closed with sellers at the price. Connorrees opened at a slight decline, but afterwards moved up to the higher quotation of yesterday, from which, however, there was finally a partial relapse; the market ending weekly at 51s. 6d. The market for these as well as for the other small shares, has continued quiet during the past week, the fluctuations have greatly decreased in number and extent; and speculative dealings have given way, in a great measure, to more *bona fide* transactions, which have in most instances been on a rather moderate scale. Wicklow Coppers were first quoted at a further improvement of £1, which was ultimately increased to £2; the final quotation being at £74; at which more were eagerly sought for. For General Mines the higher price of yesterday was ineffectually offered; holders requiring an enhanced rate. Mining Company of Ireland were inquired for at a slight reduction.

The remarks on the comparative suspension of business in the Railway market which we usually have occasion to make on Saturdays are fully applicable to-day, there being but three quotations marked in Original Securities, and one in Preference. Great Southern Stock revived to some extent from the depression which has been observable for the past few days, and left off steadily at an improvement of one-half per cent. Midland Great Western Whole Shares moved up to the extent of three-eighths, the quotations being higher than any previously current during the week; a few more being, however, procurable at the price. The Halves were without change. There were offers to buy Cork and Bandons, at the closing rate of last week (£15¼); sellers at one quarter higher. Cork and Passages, Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and Waterfords and Limericks were all required at previous prices, respectively. In Preference, business was limited to Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock, for which an improvement of one quarter per cent. was readily obtained; the quotation, which now stands at a discount of 5s, moreover indicates a falling off one-eighth from the final rate of last Saturday.

The Custom Duties for the past week, have amounted to £21,376 3s. 11d. against £20,833 the corresponding week last year.

	£	s.	d.
Tea,	£8,653	0	[illegible]
Sugar,	1,869	1	[illegible]
Refined ditto,	455	2	1
Coffee,	91	17	[illegible]
Wine,	983	0	[illegible]
Spirits,	823	16	1
Tobacco,	7,421	10	1
Timber,	40	9	[illegible]
Miscellaneous,	1,038	4	[illegible]
Total,	£21,376	3	11
Last year	20,833	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	[illegible]
Manders and Co.,	[illegible]
Findlater and Co.,	[illegible]
J. Darcy and Son,	[illegible]
P. and J. Sweetman,	[illegible]
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	[illegible]
Watkins and Co.	[illegible]
Brennan, Price, and Co.,	[illegible]
All others,	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following remarks on the Metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

The monetary alarm created by the advance in the Bank rates is now subsiding, owing to the arrangements announced with the Bank of France. Although there is no diminution in rates, very little effect is produced upon legitimate commerce; instead of diminishing in demand, the inquiries lately have increased, and a large amount of business been transacted. Most metals assume an upward tendency.

Copper.—The principal transactions in this metal are reported at prices below fixed rates; the general demand is limited, but for one or two markets orders continue to be executed pretty freely. Chili, in Liverpool, £93; Spanish, £96; Copiapo, £97; Kapunda, £104 to £105 10s; Burra Burra, £105.

Iron.—Orders for merchant bars are still large, and the accounts from Bombay of all descriptions of iron are particularly satisfactory, a slight advance in prices having taken place. Many hundred tons having been bought for shipment to that port and Calcutta, ironmasters are extremely firm in their prices. Staffordshire kinds are steady, no change in value. Swedish bars in good request, and higher rates demanded. Scotch pigs have fluctuated to the extent of 1s. per ton, and are now quoted 52s. 6d., m.n., cash. Shipping iron in good demand; special brands are quoted higher than usual above ordinary brands.

Lead—The market occupies a firm position; pigs meet with ready sale, and the advance of 5s per ton is firmly maintained. Sellers mostly demand £21 10s. for pigs, and £22 5s. for sheet; Spanish, of soft quality, £20 15s. to £21 per ton.

Spelter—The market has gradually stiffened, and £20 2s 6d is reported to have been paid; holders are anticipating higher rates. For spring, £20 7s 6d is now quoted.

Tin—English quiet, no alteration in quotations. Straits sold for arrival, at 131s; Banca neglected, nominal price 135s to 136s.

Tin Plates—The demand is still limited, previous rates maintained.

Steel as before; sellers, £17 10s, *ex* warehouse.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5363 tons of ore were sold, realising £30,831 5s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £134 2s; average produce, 6⅝; average price per ton, £5 16s; quantity of fine copper, 339 tons 18 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard £2 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s 4d. Compared with corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £2 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about 7s 4d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 896 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,353 17s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £109; average produce, 16 13-16th; average price per ton, £16 0s 6d; quantity of fine copper, 150 tons 12¾ cwts. Compared with the last sale the advance has been—in the standard, £2 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about 8s 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, £7 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about £1 1s 6d. Of the 896 tons ore sold on Tuesday, 167 tons were British regulus, which gave an average produce of 16¾, and sold at an average standard of £105 8s 6d, equal to £15 19s per ton of ore; the remaining 729 tons were foreign (principally Cobre), which gave an average standard of £109 19s 9d equal to £16 2s 6d per ton of ore. On Tuesday next 1,159 tons ore, from Cobre and Cuba, will be offered for sale.

The following is the report of Messrs. Shaw, Thompson, and Moore upon the state of the Scotch iron market dated from Glasgow, Nov. 23, 1860:—

"There has been no movement of any importance in our pig iron market during the past week. The aspect of the money market from day to day has been the only subject of consideration with operators, and since the arrangement between the Banks of England and France was made the belief has become general that no further increase in the rate of discount will take place. This has lent some encouragement to speculation, and a rise has been made from 51s 10½d on Wednesday to 52s 6d cash, which is to-day's quotation. Shipping iron of best brands in fair demand. Shipments last week were 8,598 tons, against 8,668 tons in same week last year.

"MANUFACTURED IRON.—Bars—Govan, £7 15s, less 3 per cent; Blochairn, £7 10s, less 4 per cent; Drumpeller, best, £8 2s 6d, less 4 per cent; ditto, common, £7 2s 6d, less 4 per cent; common, £7 2s 6d, less 4 per cent; St Rollox nail rods, £8 5s, less 4 per cent; plates and sheets, £9 to £10, less 3 per cent; rails, £7 2s 6d, nett; pipes, £5 5s; chairs, £4 2s 6d."

The half-yearly meeting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company was held on Thursday. The report was not by any means a favourable one; but, nevertheless, some of the directors entertain very sanguine hopes that the extensions now being made will ultimately raise the company from its present prostration.

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.
Consols	[illegible]	93½
New Three per cents.	[illegible]	91½
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	[illegible]	47½
Cork and Bandon	15½	15½
Cork and Passage	10½	10½
Belfast Junction	43	43
Dublin and Drogheda	74½	74½
Dublin and Kingstown	x d	201
Dublin and Wicklow	5	5
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12	12
Great Southern and Western	112½	111½
Irish South Eastern	5½	5½
Midland Great Western	52	52½
Waterford and Limerick	23½	21½
Bank of Ireland	244½	244
Hibernian	37½	37½
National	63	62½
Royal	27½	27
Atlantic	3	3½
City of Dublin	105½	105
Steam Ship Building Co.	55	55
Dundalk	10	10
Carysfort Mining Co.	22s 0d	21s 6d
Connorree	53s	51s 6d
General Mining Company	4¾	5¼
Mining Co. of Ireland	13¾	14¼
Wicklow Copper	63½	74
Alliance Gas	9¼	9¼

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91¾ ¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244¼
Hibernian	37½
National	62½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3½
City of Dublin,	—
Ditto, Issue of 1860	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	21s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	51s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	52½
Do. Halves	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93¾	93	93½	—	93¼	
Ditto for Account	91½	92	92			
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½	91½ ⅝	91½	91⅝ ½	91⅝ ½	91½ ⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account	91½		91⅝	91½ ⅝		
Ditto for Account						91½ ⅝

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 24.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
12.30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 92¾; Great Northern, 111½; Great Western, 72; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 114½; London and North Western, 100 99¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¼; Midland Stock, 130¾; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102; York and North Midland, 88 88½; London and South Western, 93¾; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 111½; Grand Trunks, 23; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been rather dull, and easier in price, but there is a very little business doing. They opened at 93 7-16, and improved to five-eights buyers and sellers. Shares opened flat, and were offered at lower rates, but are steady and firm at about closing quotations of yesterday. Canadians without any material change in the quotations of yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

There has been less animation in the English Funds today, although the market remains inherently strong. Consols opened at a reaction of one-eighth, and an improvement which subsequently occurred was not maintained. Rupee paper experienced a further improvement of one-half per cent. To-day, according to the last quotations from India, it can be transmitted thither at a good profit. There was a good average demand for Discount at the Bank to-day, but in the open market the best bills of long date are negotiated at terms much below the Bank minimum. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon bills on Paris were more in demand, and the rates were consequently lower. Amsterdam and Hamburg have also declined. The rates of Discount on the Continent continues to show remarkable disproportion to those on this side. At Paris, in the open market, transactions are effected at 4 per cent.; at Amsterdam and Brussels the charge is 3 per cent., and at Hamburgh it is only 2½ per cent. No withdrawals of gold took place from the Bank to-day. In the Colonial produce markets during the week business has been extremely quiet, but with very small supplies. Quotations firmly remain unaltered.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The Funds to-day were fairly supplied, but the closing quotations were barely as good as yesterday. The steady subsidence of the stringency in the money market has a favourable influence. In the Share market the movement was likewise favourable, though not of much importance. Midland Railway stocks were again in [illegible] demand owing to continued re-purchases by previous operations for the fall; one of the chief features of the day was a considerable fall in American Railway securities prompted by the prices at New York. Increased tendency to ease was observable to-day in the Discount market. The best bills were taken readily at 5½ per cent., and in exceptional instances transactions occurred at 5¼ per cent. Six months bills were placed without much difficulty at 6 to 6½ per cent. Nevertheless the amount of business at the Bank was fair and larger than yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Funds remain stationary in price with quiet business. British Railway Stocks, however, are rather better. In other respects the business in the Stock Exchange, this evening, has been devoid of interest.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm. Rentes closed 70.80, or 15 c. higher than yesterday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 24.—Sugar quiet, and in some instances rather lower for the week. Coffee steady. Tea continues quiet. Rice quiet. Saltpetre quiet, with rather downward tendency; latest sales 290 bags, 10¼ per cent. at 38s 6d cash, which was cheap.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, Nov 24.—Market is steady at 60s spot; year, 60s; spring, 60s 6d to 60s 9d; April, June, 59s; last three months, 58s.

WOOL SALES, Nov. 24.—These sales have gone off to-day at fully the opening advance for Australian wool, but Cape qualities must be quoted 1d per lb lower. About an average number of buyers have attended to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 24.—Sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export; very firm market.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 24.—The tone of our market is again lower. Spinners and manufacturers, especially the latter, would submit to lower rates.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Nov. 24.—Supply of farmer's wheat in worse condition since harvest, and sales restain very irregular prices. On stands, scarcely anything done. Best new and old, 1s dearer. Foreign holders firm, and no pressure of sales. Flour steady, scarcely any demand. Barley unaltered, and grinding all dull, but not lower. Oats, sellers will not take lower prices. Beans unaltered.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 24.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 24.—White wheat, 26s 0d to 34s 0d; seed ditto, 35s; red wheat, 22s to 30s 6d; seed pitto, 34s 6d; barley 15s to 21s; oats, 12s to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 24.—First, 116s; seconds, 112s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 1,100 in market.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, Nov. 23RD.—Number of pigs 2,302. Prices, 55s 6d to 62s.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, Nov. 24.—Small supply and poor attendance at market to-day. Wheat and oats sold at a reduction of 6d to 1s per barrel. Barley dull, but not lower. White wheat 29s to 30s 6d; red do., 24s to 29s; white oats, 14s to 15s; black do., 13s to 13s 6d; barley, 16s to 20s 6d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of tea has ruled very inactive. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The show of samples is tolerably good.

Sugar—Good and fine raw sugars have changed hands to a moderate extent, at full quotations; but all other kinds have moved off heavily, on somewhat easier terms. West India has sold at from 38s to 46s; Bengal, natives 32s to 33s 6d; Penang, 35s to 42s 6d; and Java, 41s to 44s 6d per cwt. Crushed and pieces have ruled about stationary, but the sale for them has been very inactive. Refined goods are a dull inquiry, and late rates are barely supported.

Molasses—The transactions in all kinds have been much restricted; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in value.

Coffee—Plantation Ceylon has changed hands at previous rates, middling parcels having sold at 69s to 71s 6d per cwt. Foreign qualities have moved off heavily, on rather easier terms; good ordinary mixed red, 58s to 58s 6d; and good ordinary, 59s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa—The demand is wholly confined to retail parcels, on former terms. The quantity in the market is only moderate.

Rice—All kinds are a dull inquiry, and to force sales lower rates must be submitted to. The stock is limited, when compared with last year.

Fruit—The demand generally is less active; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. New Valencia raisins have sold at 42s to 43s per cwt.

Cotton—Our market is heavy, at a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb.

Hemp and Flax—Most kinds of hemp are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. The inquiry for flax is much restricted.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has changed hands at 52s to 52s 3d cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels support previous rates. A few parcels of spelter have sold at £20 per ton. Most other metals are very inactive.

Spirits—The sale for rum is much restricted. Prices, however, are supported. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; proof East India, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon. The demand for brandy is confined to very moderate quantities at late rates. Grain spirits are steady in price.

Oils—Linseed oil is quoted at £22 10s to £22 15s per ton. Rape moves off slowly, at the late decline in value. Cocoanut sells steadily at £54 to £56. Other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 32s 6d to 33s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—P Y C is quoted at 60s 9d per cwt on the spot, and at 61s to 61s 3d for spring delivery.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of English grain and foreign oats this week are good and of foreign wheat and barley large.

This morning's market was tolerably well attended. A large portion of the English wheat left over from Monday and fresh up during the week remain unsold although offered on reduced terms, in consequence of its inferior condition and quality; in foreign the sale was limited, and new French was obtainable at slightly lower prices. In floating cargoes off the coast a fair business has been transacted, at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr.

Barley, beans and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is dull, and new corn cheaper.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	3,595 qrs.	58s 3d	Rye	— qrs.	0s 0d
Barley	1,872 qrs.	4?s 7d	Beans	34 qrs.	44s 9d
Oats	250 qrs.	26s 1d	Peas	121 qrs.	58s 0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	2310	4970	500	—	—	1930 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	4560	—	—	—
Foreign	51,760	15,480	20,040	—	—	12,250 brls 7,830 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, NOV. 26.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Macbeth" and "The Bath Road."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "Love's Disguises," to conclude with "Gilderoy the Freebooter."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock.
THE MANTYR - Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 24th, amounted to 67,082, making a daily average of 11,180 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the IRISH TIMES Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY; BY POST TWO PENCE.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE Kingstown MEETING, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 26 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Why is Extreme Unction not a Sacrament for the Dying?
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACEY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours—from 11 morning, till Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near the bridge, and that owing to the smallness of the [illegible] they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some Cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

THE appointment of Count Walewski, as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, is at length announced in the *Moniteur*. This change, of itself, indicates the recurrence of a warlike tendency in the French Cabinet. Taken in connexion with the retirement of Fanti at Naples, it becomes still more important. Cavour has overruled Fanti's arrangements respecting the Garibaldians. The volunteers are to be regularly enrolled, and the officers are to retain their grades, side by side with those of the Piedmontese army. Earnest desires are expressed by the Turin Ministerial journals that Garibaldi would now consent to return and assume the command of the volunteers. These changes, and the untiring energy displayed both by France and Piedmont in military preparations, are indicative of a renewal of hostilities next spring. Meanwhile, the Parisians are amused with promises of constitutional changes in favour of liberty. The Corps Legislatif is to be modified, and its functions assimilated to those of "former legislative assemblies." The Ministry for the Colonies is to be suppressed. The Administration of Algiers is to be restored to the Governor-General of that province, and the control of the other colonies is to be placed again under the Ministry of Marine. These changes were semi-officially promised immediately on the conclusion of the last war, and are, probably, promulgated now to divert attention from the preparations for a renewed conflict.

WE again remind the Conservative Burgesses that the Municipal elections take place to-day. It is in their power to return able, independent, and respectable gentlemen to the Corporation if they please. We have reason to know that a large proportion of the "Liberal" citizens, utterly disgusted with the conduct of a portion of the Corporation, will not vote for those candidates whose harangues in the Council Hall are sufficiently notorious. If they vote at all they will vote for the Conservatives. The circular of Pierce Creagh, so well known as an uncompromising "Liberal," is a proof of this. The Wards in which elections will take place are as follow:—

In the Mansion House Ward there is a contest between Mr. Graham, farming implement manufacturer, on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Carey, President of the Licensed Vintners' and Grocers' Society. In the South City Ward, Joshua Watson, a Conservative, retires, to be replaced by Mr. Joseph Manning, also a Conservative. No opposition is announced, but at the last moment a Radical candidate may be brought forward.

Usher's-quay Ward is vacant, in consequence of the death of Sir Edward M'Donnell. A Radical will, probably, be returned in his place.

In the Rotundo Ward no contest is announced; but it is highly probable the Radicals will endeavour to carry this ward by surprise. A Conservative retires, and the success of a Radical here would be equal to the loss of two votes on a division.

In Mountjoy Ward, the contest is between Mr. Eakins, in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Richard Keatinge on the Radical side. The Conservatives could poll double the number of their opponents if they please.

In the North Dock Ward, the contest is between two Radicals—the one, the out-going Councillor Tracey, whose peculiar orations have been so remarkable; the other, Mr. Peter Paul M'Swiney, of the firm of M'Swiney, Delany, and Co.

Thus, there are but three declared contests; but there may be five. Every burgess professing to be a Conservative should record his vote in the Mansion House and Mountjoy Wards, and should present himself early at the Rotundo and South City Wards to prevent a surprise.

SOIL and climate have their effect not only upon the physical, but on the mental, organisation. There is a considerable difference between the present race of Pennsylvanians and that stock of troubled Quakers from whom they sprung. In the Southern States the mental constitution of the people possesses not only a dash of the old Gallic impetuosity, but a little of the wildness of the Red Indian. At the present moment the Southerners are at fever heat, which finds vent in mass-meetings, "caucuses," processions, stump oratory, and menaces. The men of South Carolina demand a secession from the confederation, indeed the telegrams which reached us last night inform us that a declaration of independence on the part of South Carolina has been laid before the President. All the federal officials in Charleston have suddenly resigned their commissions, and the State is left without an executive. As the appointment of a new President deprives, *ipso facto*, of office every placeholder, these placeholders would, in any case, have had to resign in March next, and have only sacrificed four months' salary for the purpose of throwing the State into confusion. In other States military organisations are progressing; the flag with the stars and stripes is torn down, and the State colours hoisted in their place. The State legislatures arrange plans for arming the people, and propose to borrow money for public defence. In Georgia the Governor recommends "reprisals" upon the Northern States, as if the Northern States had seized their property; and also recommends a "repudiation" of all Northern claims, which simply means, a refusal to pay just debts—an operation which English capitalists have already painfully experienced to be an American institution. The *Herald* of the 10th inst. states it to be highly probable that before the meeting of Congress the cotton States will have separated from the Union. The Cabinet at Washington met in council on the 9th, "to deliberate upon the condition of affairs," and, what is apparently a strong proof of public feeling, stocks of all kinds have depreciated. It is said that Mr. Buchanan will acknowledge the constitutional right of any State to secede; but in his annual message will offer arguments disapproving of it. The Southern medical students have determined to secede from New York, and pursue their studies in the more congenial South. Meanwhile the "Republicans" in the North are in the wildest excitement at their success, and in indulging in illuminations, street processions, and displays of fireworks—as if they had gained a victory over a natural enemy.

But we may estimate the real value of all this by the conduct of the Americans on the occurrence of "difficulties" with ourselves. When General Harney seized upon San Juan, and the English squadron appeared in the harbour, the Southerners called to arms just as vigorously, and uttered threats as vociferous. But the steam was rapidly let off, and three months saw an end of the ebullition. The Southerners assert "that the constitutional rights of the State "have been invaded." This refers to the decision in the DRED SCOTT case, the iniquity of which gave such a powerful impetus to Republicanism. In that case the decision was known to Mr. Buchanan prior to his election, but its publication was deferred lest it should damage his prospects of success. When Mr. Scott appealed, the majority of the judges declared that he had no *locus standi*, and that no coloured person had any rights which the white man need regard. Yet the judges who thus rejected his appeal proceeded to adjudicate upon it, and the Southerners, aided by all the energy of Mr. Buchanan, succeeded in procuring a declaration that "Slavery existed "everywhere in the Republic, where it had not been "locally repudiated." As in many of the Northern States, slavery had not been publicly or constitutionally repudiated, this decision converted these States into Slave States. The Southerners now pretend to consider the overthrow of this usurpation as a violation of their constitutional right.

But the Southerners may threaten secession, yet they cannot venture to carry their threats into effect. They are at the utmost but three millions, the Northerners are twenty-three. Their lands are deeply mortgaged to the Northerners, and though they should, by the facile instrument of repudiation, free themselves from immediate claims, where could they obtain funds on similar security? Besides, there is a split even among the Slave States themselves. Virginia suffers from the constant drain of Negroes from her frontier. Her land, which otherwise would become a waste and wilderness, are cultivated now by white immigrants from the North. In case of a secession, Virginia has all but declared her determination to join with the North; all the frontier States would follow her example, and eventually, "howling Carolina" would have but four or five worn-out States to form a confederation, the principle of whose policy should be slavery, piracy, filibustering, annexation, and war.

The election of Mr. Lincoln will at once free the Northern States from the effects of the decision in the Dred Scott case, but it can have no effect upon slavery in the South, except as a discouragement. The slave-owners will no longer be supported by the influence of Government, but "the Central Govern-"ment has no immediate concern in the institution "except as it exists in the district of ten miles square. "The separate Sovereign States have their own policy and their own "institutions," which they can preserve as long as they find them to be profitable. When the immediate excitement consequent on Lincoln's election calms down, the Southerners will quietly acquiesce in a state of things they cannot help, and, probably, in a few years, will unite heartily with the North, and abolish slavery as an institution of their own free will.

The *Times* on Mr. John Bright's recent Speech:—

Nothing is more easy and more agreeable to that vanity and love of superiority which all the philosophers, orators, and philanthropists who have adorned human nature for the last 2,000 years have somehow or other left still inherent in human nature than to deplore the ignorance of our neighbours, especially when by doing so we inferentially compliment ourselves upon our own knowledge. How strange that this man writes so bad a hand, that this man spells so imperfectly, that A cannot ride, B shoot, or C swim, especially if by pointing this out we lead to an irresistible inference that we ourselves possess to the utmost these faculties or accomplishments. But the safest of all forms of censoriousness is to fall foul of Governments in general, and the one under which we live in particular. If these "bloated officials" only did their duty, if they only understood a little more of statistics and political economy, if they had only a little sympathy with the miseries of mankind, if they would only raise the poor from their misery, give everybody a good education, diffuse enlightenment without making anybody pay for this species of intellectual gas—above all, if Governments would only manage our affairs so that we could do without an army and navy, live at peace, and pay no taxes, how happy we all might be! Strange that wicked Princes and Ministers should combine with fire, pestilence, and famine to rob us of the happiness which we ought to taste, and stranger still that any nation can be so blind to its own interests as not immediately to commit its destinies into the hands of men filled with these brilliant aspirations, but prefer instead men of cold hearts and narrow minds, dead to the stirring appeals of philanthropy, and thinking a great deal more about getting through their own business than of the lamentable ignorance of their neighbours.

Mr. Bright, in his Wakefield speech, is just in the frame of mind we have tried to describe—full of content with himself and dissatisfaction with all the rest of the world, the latter being made subordinate to the manifestation of the former. Of the country gentlemen of the North, he thinks that they are persons of very confused notions. Of course, no one will presume to pronounce sentence against the whole class who is not perfectly confident that his own notions are clear—with what justice we shall see in the sequel. Nothing, he tells us, is more neglected than the education of all classes in the country in the consideration of the principles on which the laws should be founded; from which we may not unreasonably infer that Mr. Bright has possessed himself of those principles which he regrets to see so little understood by others, and has penetrated into that elevated temple of legislation into the serene atmosphere of which so few of us have been able to rise. Having thus established his own prominence by a due depreciation of everybody else, Mr. Bright proceeds to communicate instruction somewhat after this fashion:—The science of political economy has been practised for 100 years, and is still absolutely in its infancy. The first of these propositions appears to the ordinary intellect to assert what is not the fact, and the second to announce an opinion which cannot be supported. That no science can be practised before it exists is, we presume, obvious to persons of the most confused notions; and that political economy, as a science, has not existed 100 years even the imperfect education of the ordinary Englishman enables him to know. In one sense people have been practising political economy since the beginning of the world—that is, they have been dealing with money, with wages, with prices, with imports, with exports, with monopolies, since the beginning of time; but, so far from practising a science, their practice has been, as Mr. Bright full well knows, the very reverse of scientific. Then, as to the science being in its infancy, what proof can Mr. Bright adduce of that? The only proof that we can find is that the practice has lagged far behind the theory, that people have come to distinct conclusions on matters of political economy which have not yet found their way into legislation; but, so far from deducing from this Mr. Bright's inference, that the science is in its infancy, it would seem to follow that the theory which has so far outstripped its application to human affairs must be in a very forward state of development. What Mr. Bright should have shown us, acquainted as he professes himself to be with the true principles of legislation, is what departments of political economy remain to be examined, and in what departments that have been examined a clear and satisfactory conclusion has not been attained. We know tolerably well the theory of rent, profit, wages, and money, and are possessed of formulæ by which we can solve problems on these and cognate subjects which our ancestors were unable to understand. We cannot consider such a science in its infancy, and are almost tempted to suspect Mr. Bright of a mental confusion between the imperfection of a theory and of the corresponding practice. In some years we are told the Commercial Treaty with France will be regarded with the same approbation as the repeal of the Corn Laws. This may be so, but it will scarcely be on the same ground. The infantine science of political economy has shown very clearly that to reduce imposts on the necessaries of life is highly expedient, while the making the imposition of import duties a matter of contract between the two countries is either superfluous or mischievous—superfluous if our revenue be able to bear the reduction, mischievous if it be not. In this point the infant science of political economy has got a little beyond Mr. Bright. He is very unmerciful on an opinion which he supposes somebody to entertain that it does not matter what taxes are imposed, provided the money is spent in the country; but he cannot expose even this absurdity without falling into another almost as gross. It is quite true that the fact of taxes being spent on commodities does not compensate for the imposition of an unnecessary tax, but it is not true that the money is as much lost to the people as if it were thrown into the sea. If the State employs labour, it, by its competition, enhances the wages of labour; if it buys commodities, it in the same way increases the price of those commodities. In either case the labourer or the seller gains an advantage he would not have had but for the imposition of the tax. The good so gained is not by any means an equivalent for the imposition of the tax, but as far as it goes it is a good, nevertheless. We should like to see Mr. Bright attempting to convince the labourers employed in our dockyards, for instance, that, as their wages were paid out of taxes, and as taxes are a total loss to the community, it did not matter whether the money was paid to them or thrown into the sea.

Mr. Bright immediately falls into another error. He points to the needy condition of a large part of the population, and asserts it to be the duty of the Government to raise them from that condition. Here, again, political economy would have pointed out, if Mr. Bright would only deign to consult it, that to raise the people from poverty to wealth is not the duty, because it is not in the power, of a Government. When Government has removed all obstacles to the accumulation of property, has given security to the person and a good administration of justice, it has done its part; and if people do not get on in the world they must lay the blame elsewhere. A man must be the architect of his own fortune and rise by his own energy. All Government can do is to remove obstacles from his path. Nations become rich by individual exertion, not by the assistance of their Governments, and to teach otherwise is to ignore the very first principles of that legislation in which Mr. Bright thinks everybody but himself requires so much instruction. Descending from political economy to statistics, we are informed that we expend £60,000,000 a year more in our government than that of the United States. As our gross expenditure is some £70,000,000 a year, we may venture to infer that Mr. Bright puts down the expenditure of the United States at £10,000,000, and in this adroit manner introduces anew the old and often exploded misstatement, which any public man ought to be ashamed of using at any time, but more especially when he is professing to give instruction, that the expenditure of Government in the United States is represented by the expenditure of the Central Government, whereas it should include the expenditure of the local government of every state and territory—an error which can hardly be made in ignorance, and which, if intentional, becomes something worse than error. We think we have shown sufficient grounds for the assertion that Mr. Bright ought to treat with some degree of respect the confused notions of his neighbours, and that when he complains of the ignorance of mankind of the fundamental principles of legislation he is, so far as his own case goes, by no means without warrant for his opinion.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The Emperor's visit, or supposed visit, has been abundant fund for gossip. As everyone details his personal experience on the matter, I shall edify you with mine. On Tuesday I heard from a source in which no mistake could occur that the Emperor would follow the Empress. This statement seemed, on Wednesday, to acquire a wildfire power through London, and everyone was on the watch. A friend of mine, who came to town that day, assured me confidently that in the same compartment with him was seated Louis Napoleon. He could not be mistaken; he had resided in Paris for many months, and had been face to face with the Emperor repeatedly.

It is worthy of note that in the Home Office the opinion prevailed that he was in the metropolis, and you may rely on it that the French police telegraphed his journey. I shall only add that many here will not be convinced but that he is in snug quarters in Cambridge House, and that the *Morning Post* was instructed to put the prying off the scent. The hoax was most successful, and many were taken in who are usually wide awake. The Warsaw Conference is oozing out in distilled drops. Napoleon is said to be annoyed that his ambitious schemes for territorial additions in Italy have not met with sympathy from the Northern Powers, and that he must hold his hand.

Uneasy suspicions are afloat with respect to the Emperor's dreams in the East. The Sultan's reluctance to accept the Turkish loan of 16,000,000 from the Parisian House of Mires, on the condition that the Syrian custom-houses should be ceded as security, is ascribed to the dread of the Emperor's intermeddling spirit. Indeed Napoleon gets the credit of the offer, and the above house is considered his agent. The whole thing, taken in conjunction with the fact that his Majesty has advanced £800,000 to the Viceroy of Egypt is regarded as a deliberate plot to get Syria into French hands. No wonder the Sublime Porte hesitates.

The morning papers, so eloquent in announcing the object of the Conservative leaders in meeting at Mr. Disraeli's to be the selection of a guiding spirit for next session, omit to mention a rumour which has obtained circulation at the clubs, that, among other matters, it was unanimously resolved in the Buckinghamshire gathering, to expose the foreign policy of the present Government on the first opportunity, and that in consequence of the Earl of Derby's illness the attack in the Lords would be entrusted to the ex-Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Malmesbury. It is the dread of this which has caused Lord Cowley to decide on shortly making a longer visit to England than usual, and not domestic matters, as the Radical journals would have us believe. The entire strength of the diplomatic corps will be required to ward off the blunt of the attack, and the Government feel precious awkward at the prospect.

The restoration of the British Embassy at Vienna has given great satisfaction to Austria. The only British Ambassadors to European Courts were to the Emperor of the French and the Sublime Porte. An Ambassador is accredited to the Sovereign, whereas an Envoy communicates with the Ministers. In an Autocracy like Austria, the interviews with Ministers could not be relied on; but this new step is only another advance in the direction of the much-abused Malmesbury policy.

You have seen in the *Army and Navy Gazette* an account of the discreditable proceedings in which are mixed up the "Captain Sarsfield," whom I long since mentioned to be the hope of Somerset's house, and the firm of Campbell and Isaacs, tailors. The proud Duke of Somerset, who sits so stiff that he has never been known to touch the back of a chair, and his amiable duchess, the Queen of Beauty, at the Eglinton Tournament; the sister of Mrs. North and Lady Dufferin, must be sadly grieved at the irregularities of their boys. The Colonel Leveson, who figures prominently in the proceedings, is a well-known military adventurer of more than doubtful character—a degraded private, it is said, of one of our Indian regiments, who turns up wherever fighting is to be found, and in times of peace seeks a safe obscurity. The Captain Scott is another shady character, though less warlike, and known among fast men about town as "Dollar Scott." From the different versions of the story afloat, I gather that Leveson gave Lord Seymour the lie, and Seymour knocked him down, and, being challenged, chose the sword as his weapon. Leveson did not relish the steel, and got a certificate of character from his doctor that he had a sore thumb. Dollar Scott then challeged Seymour, but Colonel Peard threatened his noble secretary with arrest, as Scott was a blackguard, whom no gentleman would meet on the turf. Scott then thought he could insult Lord Seymour with impunity, and tried it on, but Seymour thrashed him. The end of the disgraceful affair has been that Lord Seymour has left the battalion, and is on a visit with Lady Holland. All admit that Colonel Peard knew more about yachting along the Devonshire coast, and living on pilchards, than managing the British Volunteers.

The Fermanagh magistrates whom the member for Devizes sought to bring before the bar of the House of Commons, because they dared, last summer, to protest against Chief Justice Monahan's charge, will regret to learn that their long-winded enemy, Darby Griffith, has fallen among thieves, near the classic town of Pæstum. Report says, that the reporter's friend—for many an idle half-hour he allowed them, as no one thought of recording his observations for the 101 times he spoke last session—went to Italy in quest of a subject, which he could produce at a minute's notice, when he wished to bore the House, but that his note-book recording his reminiscences, was carried off with the rest of the spoil by the Italian banditti. This sad circumstance is calculated to diminish the counts-out of next session by at least half a dozen.

Lord Ranelagh's name has been prominently before the electors of Southwark to-day. If a chance is presented for the divided councils of Scovell, Layard, and Fawcett, he will come forward, and if he does, every volunteer will back him—an element hitherto unknown in electioneering tactics. It is superfluous to add that his lordship is a Conservative.

Mr. Stephenson's steam yacht Titania, which, in its former owner's hands was ever ready when science called, has been purchased by our scientific countryman, the Earl of Rosse.

Miss Agnes Strickland's forthcoming volume will contain, "The lives of the Bachelor Kings of England." Sala's new magazine, "Temple Bar," will be published on Monday next simultaneously in New York and London. Any information on its contents would hardly forestall the living article—so I forbear. Macmillan and Company, inspired by the success of Parker's "Oxford and Cambridge Essays," announce a book of travels entitled "Cambridge Tourists in 1860," which will consist of accounts of tours in Iceland, Italy, on the Alps, &c., by eminent members of that university. Great disappointment was expressed at Murray's annual dinner gala that Eothen Kinglake's "Crimean Experiences," and Stanhope's (Lord Mahon) "History of William Pitt," were not forthcoming, though long promised.

Our countryman, Mr. Mason Jones, is about to deliver a series of orations on "The Independence of Italy," during which he purposes to state the future policy of the friends of Italian liberty. As Mr. Jones enjoyed the friendship of the various Italian leaders, and was on terms of intimacy with Garibaldi himself much information is anticipated from the course.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 23.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, went to Claremont this morning, and visited Queen Marie Amelia.

In attendance were the Duchess of Atholl and the Equerries in Waiting.

Her Majesty held a Council at three o'clock in the afternoon. Present—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Chichester to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex, his lordship was sworn into office.

The Earl of Eglinton has bought a residence in Upper Belgrave-street, late the residence of Lady Charles Wellesley.

Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Chichester, and Viscount Castlerosse, after attending the Queen's Privy Council on Friday afternoon, travelled from Windsor to Paddington by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at Bath, from Leamington, for the winter.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, from Paris.

Lord Brougham is about to visit Ireland for the first time in his life, in connection with the "Society for the Advancement of Social Science," at its contemplated session in Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have arrived at their residence, Rutland-gate, from Windsor.

The Countess of Belmore, Lady Florence Corry, and the Hon. Captain Corry, R.N., have left Castlecoole, for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Denney and family have arrived at their residence in Tralee, for the winter.

Charles William Cooper, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Cooper's Hill, in the county of Sligo, has received the Royal licence to take the surname of O'Hara, instead of that of Cooper, and bear the arms of O'Hara quartering with those of Cooper.

The Hon. Judge Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, family and suite, have left Jubilee Hall, Old Connaught, for their residence, Rutland-square.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD M'DONNELL.—The remains of this gentleman, of whose demise, on Thursday evening last, the public are aware, will be interred this morning in Glasnevin Cemetery. We announced, some six weeks ago, the serious illness of this influential gentleman. From that illness he never rallied, but gradually sank under its effects. It is the intention of his friends to honour his remains with a public funeral.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The "Wife's Secret" was presented on Saturday evening and had the effect of bringing together, perhaps, the largest assemblage we have seen in the theatre on any night since the commencement of the present engagement. Every portion of the house was crowded. A rich and rare dramatic treat was anticipated, and never was anticipation more completely realised. Where two such performers as Mr. and Mrs. Kean appear together, it is much to be desired, for the sake of the audience, that both shall have ample scope in the play for the exercise of their wondrous professional talents, matured as they have been now by years of careful study and constant experience. There are few plays which possess this advantage in a more satisfactory degree than the "Wife's Secret." It gives to the two principal characters full opportunity for the display of almost all the qualities in which the performer can excel, and which, while imparting to the audience the highest order of instruction and pleasure the stage can afford, command, at the same time, in return, unqualified admiration. This was the nature and result of Saturday evening's performance. An exceedingly interesting plot has been worked out with increasing effect; the incidents and groupings are striking and picturesque, and Mr. and Mrs. Keane rendered the *denouement* of the play one of the finest and most thrilling scenes we have ever witnessed on the stage. Mr Kean's conception and reading of the part of Sir Walter Aymott were faultless, or rather, we should say, not to restrict ourselves to negative praise where the highest is due, were beautifully perfect. His entire delineation was a masterpiece. The brave, stern Cromwellian baronet, and the affectionate, devoted husband, were vigorously and touchingly represented by Mr. Kean. The audience forgot the actor, and had all their sympathies excited to a degree of painful suspense while witnessing the fearful conflict between the love that could not doubt, and the strong mind convinced by the apparent truth of the accusation against the honour of Lady Aymott. Lady Aymott, the pure and most loving wife, bound by an oath and by a sister's affection, not to betray the wife's secret, the concealment in the house of her fugitive Royalist brother (Lord Arden) received from Mrs. Kean an impersonation life-like and impressive. The "Jabez Sneed" of Mr. Cathcart, the "Lord Arden" of Mr. Everett, and the "Maud" of Miss N. Chapman, were admirable performances, and contributed largely to the unqualified success of the representation of the play. The audience extended to them the compliment which they had twice during the evening conferred on Mr. and Mrs. Kean, by calling them before the curtain.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

This evening Mr. Wybert Rousby, an actor of considerable note, will make his first appearance at the above theatre. The performance will commence with the drama of "The Man with the Iron Mask" (founded on the celebrated French novel), in which Mr. Rousby will sustain the part of "Gaston." The performance will conclude with the popular Scottish drama of "Gilderoy, the Freebooter," in which Mr. G. Fisher (the truthful delineator of Scottish characters) will appear as "Jock Muir," while the part of "Lilias Logan" will be sustained by Miss Bathurst, a pleasing, pretty, and ladylike actress, and deservedly a great favourite with the public.

The Church.

The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, has just been collated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the office or dignity of treasurer of the cathedral church of Sarum, with the prebend of Calne annexed, vacant by the promotion of the Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., to the see of Carlisle. The hon. and rev. gentleman, who succeeds Dr. Waldegrave as one of the canons of the cathedral, has been duly installed, and will shortly read himself in.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the National Association for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin, to Anonymous, for a donation of £10, to evince the interest he takes in this valuable institution.

From the Committee of The Orphan Refuge—(office, 8, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin)—for £1 from Dr. M'Clintock, per the Rev. Richard Frazelle; also for 2s 6d from "A Lady, a present to the orphan."

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital—Rev. George H. Reade, £1; Mrs. Law, £5; William Booth, Esq., £1; Henry B. Codrington, Esq. £1; The Misses Peter, £2 10s; Miss C. Griffith, £1; Miss M. C., per Dr. Duncan, 5s; Hon. Mrs. C. Haly Hutchinson, £1 1s; Captain Coote,

R.N., £1; Rev. J. C. Gordon, £1; The Scottish Benevolent Society, £5; Rev. W. Roberts, F.T.C.D., £1; Mrs. Wilde, £1; Robert Miller, Esq., £1; — Whitmore, Esq., £1; John H. Reid, Esq., £1; Miss Moore, £1; A Lady, per Rev. Dr. Stanford, £5.

From Alexander Parker to the executors of the late Thomas Edward Villiers Tuthill, Esq., of Rathgar Mansion, for £200 for the Foreign Missions of the Moravian Church—particularly the poor curates labouring amongst the Esquimaux; £100 for the Moravian Widows, No. 6, Whitefriar-street; £100 to repair the Moravian Widows' House, Whitefriar-street, and pay the debt due thereon.

From Dr. Daniell to Rev W. Marrable, for 10s, and S. R. Frazer, Esq., Mary-street, for £1 towards the Fire Escape Society.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held in the Dining-hall of Trinity College, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen have been elected the officers and committee-men of the College Historical Society for the present session:—

Auditor—Mr F C Wills, B A. Treasurer—Mr J Fallon, Senior Moderator. Secretary—Mr H J Wrixon. Librarian—Rev J Browne, Ex-Sch. General Committee-men—Mr J W Rynd, Mr H Stewart, Mr J Walsh, Mr S L Anderson, Mr M'Cartney.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first debate of the session will be on Wednesday evening, the 28th of November, 1860. Subject for Debate—"That present circumstances would justify the Italians in a forcible attempt to annex Venetia." Speakers—Affirmative—Mr Houston, Mr Darley, Sch. Negative—Mr Wrixon, Mr Fallon, Sch. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock (College time) by the Right Hon James Whiteside, Q.C., M.P. Open to the public.

The Army.

We believe that Major-General Maclean will be transferred from the Coloneicy of the 14th to that of the 13th Light Dragoons, a regiment in which he served with great distinction for many years. Major-General Marten is the senior cavalry general who has not got a regiment, and that fact will render his succession to the coloneicy of the 14th Light Dragoons not unlikely.

Colonel J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., has arrived at Aldershott, and taken up the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer from the 22nd inst.

Colonel Erskine is discharging the duties of Inspector General of Volunteers during the absence on leave of Col. M'Murdo.

2nd Regiment.—The 2nd battalion, under the command of Major Rose, arrived at Corfu in the early part of this month, from the Southern Islands.

9th Regiment.—The 2nd battalion has moved from Corfu to the Southern Islands of the Ionian group, relieving the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment.

2nd battalion 21st Regiment—The head-quarters of this regiment, consisting of six companies, marched to the camp, at Shorncliffe, on Tuesday last, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Edward W D Lowe, C B. The following officers accompanied the battalion:—Captains F G King, S G B St Clair Giffard; Lieutenants Chancer, Browne, Thornburn, Blakesley; Ensigns Walker, Feilden, Whitton; Paymaster G Thompson; Adjutant Ferguson; Surgeon T L Nash, M D; Quartermaster P F Foley; 27 sergeants, 16 drummers, 427 rank and file, 31 women, and 51 children. Four companies have also marched to Dover, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 254 rank and file.

27th Regiment—The trial of Captain Urquhart, of the 27th Foot, was to have taken place on the 17th of October, at Umballagh. The delay that has taken place is to be attributed to the spirit in which the Commander-in-Chief expressed a desire that Captain Urquhart should have the fairest trial.

WAFER RATIONS.—The French papers are full of a wonderful tablet prepared by the Maison Chollet, of whose preparations our Crimean soldiers must have so many grateful recollections. One of the next preparations about the size of a visiting card, put into hot water, will furnish a capital rich soup, and the *Moniteur de l'Armee* declares that 100,000 rations may be packed in the space of three cubic metres (or 9 feet 9 inches square).

The East India troopship Tudor, 1,035 tons, Captain Armstrong, which arrived in the Thames on Thursday from Calcutta, with a number of time-expired and invalid troops on board from the various cavalry and infantry regiments serving in India, disembarked the non-commissioned officers and men at Gravesend on Friday morning, when the whole were forwarded direct to the invalid establishment at that garrison. The Tudor sailed from Calcutta on the 20th of June last, and has been 153 days performing the passage to Gravesend, including detentions. This exceedingly protracted voyage was occasioned by contrary winds and weather which the vessel experienced immediately after leaving Calcutta, she being 70 days beating about the Bay of Bengal, making the Mauritius. The number of troops who embarked was 142 of all ranks, belonging to the 2nd (the Queen's) Dragoon Guards, 6th Carabiniers, 5th Fusiliers, 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry; 19th, 20th, 23d, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 27th Enniskillens; 35th, 37th, 38th, 48th, 54th, 60th Rifles; 61st, 70th, 71st Highlanders; 75th, 77th, 80th, 82d, 86th, 88th (Connaught Rangers); 89th, and 92d Highlanders, together with troops belonging to the Bengal Artillery and the 1st, and 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th Regiments of Bengal Infantry, the whole under the command of Captain George W. Muriel, 75th Regiment, and Captain William Whitehead, 80th Regiment, and in medical charge of Staff-surgeon John E. Moffatt. Six deaths occurred on board during the voyage,—viz., three soldiers and three children. The troops brought home have nearly all completed the term of service required of them, and these will receive their discharge at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, as soon as the necessary papers and discharge documents have been received from the Horse Guards. Only two men, on medical examination, were found to require being taken into Fort Pitt Hospital for surgical treatment.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Commander W H Edge, to the Hero; A A S Watts, midshipman, to the Mersey; John E Price, second master (additional), to the Nile; Thomas F Simmon, 1st class assistant engineer, to the Gorgon; James Leathlean, 1st class assistant engineer, confirmed in the Racoon; Walter Ash, 2nd class assistant engineer, confirmed in the Marlborough; Peter M'Allister, 3rd class assistant engineer, confirmed in the Firebrand; John Taylor (b), acting 3rd class assistant engineer, to the Hero; John Retallick, paymaster, to the Meander, for service on shore; and Edwin Harris, paymaster, to the Meander.

We find, by intelligence from Lisbon, dated the 17th inst., that the *Diario do Governo* has published an order that the officers and men of the Portuguese navy assume mourning for the space of three days, in memory of the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who was Count of Cape St Vincent in the Portuguese peerage. Moreover, the keel of a war schooner has been laid in the Royal arsenal, which is to be called the "Admiral Napier," in commemoration of his services in the so-called war of independence in Portugal.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

The allies had only eighteen wounded. The Chinese have sent a flag of truce with the provisions for a treaty. Lord Elgin demands the release of the prisoners before negociating. The Emperor's brother has been appointed Chief Commissioner to make peace. Tea, to the value of £250,000 sterling was taken at Chang-kia-wau.

SHANGHAI, 4TH OCTOBER.—All is quiet. The rebels are threatening Hang Chang.

CHINA—THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT LORD ELGIN'S SECRETARY, AND OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, EIGHT MILES FROM PEKIN, 23RD SEPT.—Mr. Boulby, *Times'* correspondent; Mr. Lock secretary to Lord Elgin; Mr. Parks, Messrs. De Norman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse, and Captain Brabazon, have been made prisoners whilst engaged in choosing camping ground. They have been taken to Pekin where they are well treated.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, NOV. 24TH.—The Municipality of Ancona has opened a subscription for the construction of a war vessel, which the Marchen provinces will offer to the Marine of the State, in commemoration of the annexation of the provinces to Sardinia.

AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The Austrian forces in this province amount to 180,000, divided into four corps. The cavalry is to be increased to 10,000 sabres. Austria possesses another army of 150,000 men, whose position could be readily changed so as to concentrate an effective force of 300,000 men for the defence of her possession in Upper Italy and on the Adriatic.

FRENCH IMPERIAL DECREE.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING.—The following Imperial decree is published in the *Moniteur*:—"Desiring to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our Government, and as a proof of our confidence, we decree that the Senate and the Corps Legislatif shall annually vote an address in reply to our speech at the opening of the Chambers. This address will be discussed in the presence of the Government commissioners, who will give the necessary explanations on the interior and exterior policy of the empire. Regulatory measures will be taken in order to facilitate to the Corps Legislatif, the expression of its opinion, and the publicity of its debates During the session the Emperor will nominate Ministers without portfolios, in order to defend, conjointly with the Councillor of State, the Government projects of law before the Chambers. The Ministry of the Emperor's household will be suppressed, and its functions be invested with those of the marshal of the palace.

The Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed; the administration of the Colonies is united with the Ministry of the Marine. The decree also orders some changes in the functions of the Ministers of Public instruction, Works, Agriculture and Commerce. M. Chasseloup Laubat has been appointed Marine and Colonial Minister. Marshal Pelissier has been appointed Governor of the Legion of Honour. That part of the public service which is not directly connected with public instructions, as well as the special establishments of the University, are transferred from the Ministry of Instruction to that of the State.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL MODIFICATIONS.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says th Ministerial modifications are still expected. It is asserted that important modifications will be made in the present organisation of the Corps Legislatif, whose powers will be made to more nearly approach those of our firmer legislative assemblies. The Minister of the colonies will, it is said, be suppressed, and the administration of its different branches distributed as follows:—viz., the administration of the affairs of Algiers to be transferred to the Governor-General of Algiers, and the direction of the other colonies to be again placed under the control of the Ministry of Marine.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

An Imperial decree confers upon M. Vintroy the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent reiterates the report that all the regiments of infantry of the line are to be placed on a war footing, and the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment. The promotions or appointments consequent on this measure will comprise 100 *chefs de battalion*, 800 captains, and 100 1st and 2nd Lieutenants.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 25.—The news contained in a Marseilles telegram, published in the French papers, stating that disturbances in the Neapolitan provinces had been repressed by force, is completely false.

Many persons who have escaped from Gaeta have taken refuge at Pozzeli and Baja.

It is rumoured that Francis II. is ill.

WAR REPORT OF GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

VIENNA, SUNDAY.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* of to day says the war report of General Lamoriciere contains the following passage:—"A person who is fully competent wrote to me from Trieste that eleven Austrian vessels were about to cruise towards the south of Ancona, in order to prevent the blockade of that place." This part of the war report requires ratification. The news it contains could only proceed from an ill-informed.

CROATIA—HUNGARY—THE DIET.

AGRAM, 23RD.—The principal inhabitants of this city will hold a conference to-morrow, in order to settle the details in reference to the approaching election of the diet, and also the question of the relations between Croatia and Hungary.

PESTH, Nov. 25.—The Administration of Hungary hasb een everywhere reorganised, with the concurrence of the most eminent men of all parties.

Contrary to the reports in circulation, the Conference which is to meet at Gran, in order to arrange the mode of election to the Hungarian Diet, will assemble on the 10th December next, under the presidency of the Cardinal Primate of Hungary.

The congregation of the Cornith of Pesth will assemble on the 1st of December, under the Presidency of Count Caroly, who has accepted this office.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 25.—The Valetta, with the above mails, arrived at 2 p.m. The mails leave for London at 5 p.m. The China mail of 19th October, states hostilities had commenced in the North. Tartar cavalry repulsed with loss in two skirmishes. The allied army is waiting before Pekin. Negociations are opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicating tone.

SIGNAL VICTORY OVER 30,000 TARTAR CAVALRY.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September, at Chang-kia-wau and Gang-chau; on both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced and were completely routed by the allies. 2,000 Tartars were killed and fifty guns taken.

THE DUTCH IN JAVA.

JAVA, Nov. 14.—The Dutch troops at Banjermassing have been thrice repulsed by the rebels.

CEYLON.

POINT DE GALLE, Nov. 1.—Sir Charles Macarthy assumed the Government of Ceylon on the 22nd of Oct.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—The Royal Mail steamer Europa, from Boston 14th, and Halifax 15th, arrived here early this afternoon. She landed all mails except Liverpool, and proceeded. All well. She brings no specie.

The secession excitement is reported on the increase. The *New York Sun* has the following telegram:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12TH.—We are privately informed that the declaration of independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation. As far as can be ascertained there is no disposition, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere in the present Southern movement, except perhaps, in a friendly spirit. It is said Mr. Breckinridge has determined to travel through the cotton States, for the purpose of addressing the people, and advising them to remain in union.

BOSTON, Nov. 14TH.—Dr. Longshow, who went out with Dr. Hayes' Arctic expedition, has returned. He left the explorers frozen in the ice, where they expected to remain till June next. All well, and hopeful.

NEW YORK, 12TH, EVENING.—The turn against the money market at the close of last week, together with the political agitation at the South, affected stocks yesterday to the extent of 5 per cent. additional to the fall of Saturday. New York Central closed at 74 per cent. State stocks were only ½ per cent. worse than on Saturday. Money was dearer on paper, and rather difficult to be come at by some of the stock brokers. Exchange fell to 10½ per cent. Ashes continue in demand. Cotton has been moderately inquired for, and prices have been sustained. Sales reported, 2,100 bales. Flour holders of State and Western flour are eager to sell to-day, and willing to make some concession to buyers. The demand is good at the reduced prices. Shippers are purchasing rather freely. Freight room is more abundant, and rates are lower and irregular; sales have been reported of 21,500 barrels. Wheat lower, receipts liberal. Corn cheaper and less sought after. Provisions freely offered at lower prices. Sugar quiet. Freights easier. Flour—Liverpool, 3s 9d to 4s.

NORTH AMERICA.

Advices from Brazil mention that the result of the recent elections have mostly been adverse to the present Ministry. The *Times* contains a letter from Monte Video, describing some enormous frauds of land titles, the discovery of which has created great excitement. Some 20 persons, many of them moving in the first circles, have been arrested, and four or five of them committed for trial, the others being released on bail. Upwards of 150 original deeds, stolen from the archives of Buenos Ayres, had already been recovered. They are estimated to involve property to the amount of 4,000,000 dols.

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamer Asia arrived here this morning, and took on board mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded for New York at 4 p.m. All well.

ACCIDENT ON THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

CORK, SUNDAY EVENING.—The 9-20 p.m. train, yesterday, from Bandon, when within about half a mile of Cork terminus, was thrown off the line by part of the embankment which had fallen in. Fortunately no person was injured.

RAILWAYS.

The market was again firmer yesterday. Midlands continues very scarce for transfer, and have improved to 132⅝ to ¾. Yorkshires remain comparatively weak. Owing to the scarcity of Midland stock, a bonus was paid yesterday for the temporary loan of it. The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending November 17th, shows an increase of £25,495 over the corresponding week last year.

THE TRENT VALLEY COLLISION.

The coroner's jury have found a verdict of "Accidental death;" but condemn the despatch of slow and fast trains so closely after one another, and blame Moorcroft, the Tamworth inspector, for not warning the driver of the mail train of a cattle train being ahead of him; and the driver is blamed for not observing the main signal. The jury suggest the necessity of additional precautions by means of telegraphic signals from Atherston to the Tamworth and Nuneaton stations.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The Attorney-General, with whom was the Solicitor-General and Mr. Welsley, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday for the purpose of quashing the coroner's inquisition in the above case, and to ask that a rule be granted for the issuing of a special commission in the nature of a writ *ad melius inquirendum*, to be directed by special commissioners named therein, to proceed by the examination of witnesses, and make all such inquiries respecting the death of the child as the coroner ought to have made. Examples were adduced of the imperfect manner in which the coroner had conducted his inquest. The Lord Chief Justice said, that as a first step the court would not grant a rule absolute, but a rule *nisi*, calling on the coroner to show cause why his inquisition should not be quashed, and a writ of *ad melius inquirendum* issued. Rule *nisi* granted accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of London has issued two monitions to the curate of St. George's-in-the-East, forbidding several usages adopted, and the result is, that Mr. Hansard, the curate, has refused to remain in the parish or to officiate under the restriction. The bishop has ordered the churchwardens to allow no other person but the minister to wear a surplice; there will, therefore, be no choristers.

Prince Louis, of Hesse, has arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Sir William Joliffe has retired from the active management of party affairs.

THE YACHT MIRAGE.—The above yacht, the arrival of which at Marseilles we chronicled some days since, left there on the 22d inst. for Caprera, where Captain Lovett purposes remaining for some days, and paying his respects to General Garibaldi.

SUCCESSFUL EXTRACTION OF A RIFLE BALL FROM THE HEAD OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN.—Mr. Ferguson, her Majesty's Veterinary Surgeon in Ireland, recently extracted a bullet from the head of a brown charger, received at the battle of Balaclava. It had entered the lower part of the forehead between the eyes. The external wound shortly healed, but occasionally there was a fetid discharge from one nostril, always preceded for some time by a whistling noise in accelerated breathing. Eventually one side of the face swelled, as in case of glanders and farcy, and the upper lips became partially paralysed. Mr. Ferguson extracted the ball through the nostril of the affected side; to accomplish which he made a passage for its exit through some of the thin bony structures within the nose. The paralysis of the lips rapidly disappeared, as did also every other symptom of disease and inconvenience to the animal.

THE MEATH HOUNDS.—On Friday these hounds met at Dunshaughlin, where there was a good meet, and amongst them some real men to go. They were soon given an opportunity, as the worthy master, Sam Reynell, took his time, and leisurely walked along to the workhouse cover, to have everything arranged prior to the gallop he was sure to have in a few minutes. He threw the hounds into cover, and no sooner were they in until, in two or three minutes, it was known Reynard was at home. The object then was to get out with one fox, which was well accomplished, and off they set at a rattling pace. Heading at first for the Navan Turnpike-road (that was), and, wheeling to the left, skirted Ballymore, and along the noted bog of Ratoath into Lagore, where he got into a sewer, after a run of about two and a half miles. Back again the master goes, and to the same cover, and found, upon going into it—although this is an unusual custom a bad fox, which was killed in ten minutes. A consultation being held where was next best to go, foxes being so plenty, the Reaske, that noted cover belonging to the best of sportsmen, M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P., that would as soon hear of one of his bullocks being killed as one of his foxes, except by fair hunting, was decided upon, and no sooner were the hounds into cover than off the lad went, not either afraid or ashamed to face many sportsmen; beside him the hounds at his brush through Halltown, and heading by Rackenstour, for either Gerrardstown or the workhouse cover, being hard pressed, wheeled to the left and through Lagore, where he was shut out straight for the town of Ratoath, which he left to the right, and on by Mr. M'Cabe's, to Southerland where the hounds were also stopped, and on by the new cover, called Bobbett's cover, to Curraha, where he ran the road for a considerable distance, and saved his life by hunting by intelligence in place of hounds. Thus ended one of the nicest runs those hounds have had this season. It is only fair to mention a few names foremost in the run, Kennedy, of Hemstown; H. B. Coddington and his son John, the other the best riding man of his age in Ireland, a noted sportsman; Henry Johnston, Kearney, James Waller, John Martin, Captain Fortsythe, Tom Butler, not where he would be on Follow-me-Lads; the worthy master, and a good many others. "Enough," was the general cry, although, if more hunting was required, there were the hounds both able and willing to go, and, as to the fox, he was close to be had.—*(From a Correspondent.)*

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—In the IRISH TIMES of the 1st inst. appeared a report of the murderous attack on a young farmer, aged 24 years, named Michael Jones, resident at Knockaspur, in this county, as also the details of the transaction so far as they were elicited at the inquest which was held the day succeeding the man's death, the 30th of October. It appears that since that date information has been obtained as to the persons concerned in this dastardly attack by Martin Clune, Esq., the sub-inspector of the Shinrone district, and we are pleased to be enabled to state that, as the result of the untiring exertions of that officer, of Head-constable Baird of same district, and of parties from the adjoining police stations, an inquiry (lasting several hours) was yesterday instituted by N. Fleming, Esq., R.M., and John Andrews, Esq., J.P., at which numerous witnesses were produced by the constabulary. As the investigation was conducted with closed doors, the full particulars have not transpired, but we have good reason for believing that little doubt now exists as to the identical individual who waylaid the unfortunate deceased, and, as a reprisal for some trivial, probably imaginary slight—occurring at a rustic festive meeting—in cold blood inflicted, with stones, the murderous injuries resulting in the death of his unhappy victim, and under the circumstances detailed in our former report.—*From a Correspondent.*

STORM AT SCARBOROUGH.—On Wednesday afternoon the weather at Scarborough was exceedingly wet, and towards evening a strong wind arose, chiefly from the south-west, causing a heavy surf. Several vessels came into the harbour during the evening, and shortly after dusk a collision occurred between a vessel belonging to Mr. Henry Wyrill of Scarborough, and another seeking the shelter of the harbour. The shock was so violent as to cause Mr. Wyrill's ship to fill rapidly, and almost immediately after the hands were got out of her she sunk; but driving up to the beach with the surf she in a very short time parted, and became a complete wreck. All hands were saved. A boat containing three pilots put off to render assistance to vessels seeking the harbour. The men, whose names were Barker, Trott, and Nightingale, were warned of the danger they incurred before setting out, but they heeded no remonstrances, and set aside their own knowledge of the danger and the melancholy result was that before long they found return impracticable; a huge bonfire having been made on the piers, to caution them not to make the attempt of returning to the harbour through the surf. In a very short time their frail boat, after being frequently threatened, was engulphed in the raging and boisterous sea that was running near the harbour mouth, and they all perished. One of them has left a widow and six children.—*Manchester Examiner.*

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.—A young woman, of respectable appearance, Jane Ward by name, was charged yesterday before Mr. Maude, at the Woolwich Police-court, with causing the death of her newly-born infant. Matilda Wyatt, a young woman residing as nurse the establishment of Colonel Wilford, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich-common, deposed, that on Monday, the 5th inst., she was walking in the garden, when she discovered the body of a female infant wrapped in a piece of calico, and lying near a ditch which was a few feet from the public road. Police-constable Turner, 61 R, deposed, in consequence of information received, he proceeded to the residence of the prisoner's father, who is a dairyman at Shooter's, hill, and on making a search he found a garment belonging to the prisoner from which a portion of the lining had been cut, and the portion remaining exactly corresponded with the piece of unbleached calico in which the body of the infant was enveloped. Mr. Henry Tyser, surgeon, of Blackheath, deposed that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and from the appearance of the lungs he was quite certain that the infant was born alive. On Saturday he and Dr. Allison, by direction of the police authorities, professionally examined the prisoner, and were quite certain that she had very recently been delivered of a child. Mr. Maude remanded the prisoner for a week, when she would be sent for trial.

RUMOURED DESTRUCTION OF THE SHAKSPERE CLIFF.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* calls attention to a rumoured act of Vandalism, which it is to be hoped will not be consummated:—"Can any of your correspondents confirm or contradict a rumour current at this place, that Shakspeare's Cliff is to be lowered 50 feet, in order to complete the present scheme of fortifying Dover, by admitting of a range over it from the new batteries on 'the Heights?' Surely these are too many feet of such English ground to be given up to any expected invader until the most imperative necessity call for it; and even then a contractor could almost at a day's notice do all the needful levelling. There is no Englishman who has ever stood on Shakspere's Cliff—still one of our noblest headlands—but would grieve at such a necessity as its artificial mutilation, and be grateful for the longest possible delay in effecting it."

SINGULAR INVENTION.—On Tuesday, the Duke of Somerset, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., and Captain John Moore, C.B., proceeded to a factory in the vicinity of the Regent's-park, for the purpose of viewing and inspecting some very ingenious machinery, the invention of a clever American gentleman. The object sought to be obtained is the saving of time, labour, and expense in boat-building; and when we state that by the process in question, a cutter of 36 feet in length can be turned out of hand ready for the water in ten hours, we have said enough to show the extraordinary character of the means used to produce such a result, especially when it is considered that the same work performed by the process now in existence could not be finished under eight days.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—A military demonstration was made in Edinburgh on Thursday in honour of the Empress of the French. Before eleven o'clock a considerable number of persons congregated in front of Douglas' Hotel, in St. Andrew-square, and were surprised to see the 78th turn up to the square from Princes-street, and march up to and past the hotel, with fixed bayonets, in full regimental costume, and preceded by the regimental band and pipers. As soon as the Highlanders approached, the windows of the first floor were thrown open, and the Empress came forward and gazed down upon their kilted and plumed ranks with the liveliest interest, and with evident gratification. At length, when Colonel Ewart passed the window at the rear of his men, and saluted her Majesty *en militaire*, his courtesy was rewarded by repeated and smiling acknowledgements. We believe this demonstration was given in consequence of the admiration which the Empress expressed on seeing the guard of the 78th during her visit to the Castle on Tuesday, and a casual remark which she made, to the effect that a regiment of such gallant fellows in the Highland garb must have a very striking appearance. Acting on the hint supplied by this remark, Colonel Ewart, after the 78th had been paraded in the Queen's Park, ordered the regiment to return by the Regent-road, Princes-street, and St. Andrew-square to the Castle. The military display greatly increased the crowd of spectators in front of the hotel, and as time passed on without any vehicle being brought round to the door, a rumour of the true state of matters got abroad, and the crowd continued to enlarge, until, by midday, apparently from 1,500 to 2,000 people had assembled. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased and satisfied with the accommodation provided, and added that she had never felt more at home in a hotel. On the previous evening her Majesty had been pleased to send for the visitors' book, and in a few minutes returned it with her name inscribed (under the title of Comtesse de Pierrefond), along with the names of her suite and followed by a note stating that she "was much pleased with the accommodation at the hotel." The Empress left Edinburgh on Monday to proceed on a short tour in the North. On arriving at the station she was handed from her carriage by the Marquis de la Grange, and she repeatedly smiled and bowed good-humouredly in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic plaudits which resounded on every side. She would arrive at Perth a few minutes before four o'clock, and was to stay in the Royal George Hotel there.

NOVEL MODE OF EXTINGUISHING A FIRE.—In the cellars of an extensive wax-candle manufactory, Route d'Italie, belonging to M. M. Ceroi and Durand, a fire broke out the other day, and a somewhat novel plan was employed for extinguishing it—the orifices of the cellars were closed, and the steam used to work the machines having been directed against the conflagration, in a very short time the fire was put out. The damage was not great, but if the steam had not been employed, 200 large casks of oil would have caught fire, and the consequences would have been most serious.

TURKISH BATH IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.—Of all the cases that have been treated in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (three thousand three hundred and sixty in number), no one after entering the institution has seemed to require or had general bleeding performed, nor has a head ever been shaved for the treatment of insanity. While cold and shower baths have been almost entirely abandoned, warm or hot baths have come to be regarded as among the most important means of treatment.—*Report of Pensylvania Hospital for the Insane.*

The *New York Times* of the 9th says:—"Lady Franklin, yesterday, visited the Rugters' Female Institute, when she was introduced to the young ladies by Rev. Dr. Krebs, who made a short address. Remarks were also made by Dr. J. W. Francis, after which Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, on behalf of the young ladies of the Senior Class, presented Lady Franklin with a richly-illustrated volume."

Correspondence.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is the fate of young institutions to have the management and constitution, and rules, and in fact, everything connected with them, called "over the coals" from time to time, in order that oversights may be remedied and errors corrected. And it is well that this should be so, for by the free discussion of matters of this kind much good accrues both to the institutions and their supporters. It is not surprising, therefore, that the young institution called the Athenæum, should have come in for its share of criticism, to which the columns of the IRISH TIMES can bear a very satisfactory testimony, and it is to be hoped your own advice, combined with the suggestions of others, have produced their due effect upon those who have the management in their hands. There is one point, however, which has not been touched, I think, and as it is one whose effect will be most materially to mar the success and influence of the institution, and to render almost nugatory the intentions of its founders and subscribers, I beg the assistance of the IRISH TIMES in calling public attention to it. I refer to rule 3, which prohibits any member from taking a book from the library without first producing two householders as his sureties, or else depositing the value in money of the book so borrowed. Now, sir, when it is borne in mind that no person is presumed to be admitted a member of the Athenæum without first submitting his name, and a householder, as a reference to the committee, who pass or reject him at pleasure, I am inclined to think that such a test should be held as quite entitling the member to take books away without any further security. But no such thing: the third rule comes in then, and effectually bars any honourable mind from making use of the library. Well, sir, not to say the utter absurdity, impolicy, and I would remark insulting character of such a rule, I leave it to you, and through you, to the Protestant public of Dublin, if it be not a pity that such a rule should be considered by the gentlemen who drew it up, and who I suppose know the citizens best, as necessary to the security of their property? Is it not as if they said to their members, "Gentlemen, we believe you come with dishonest intentions? We are of opinion you intend to steal and make away with our books; and, therefore, we shall have security either in sureties or in money?" This seems to me the plain interpretation of the rule, and I deeply deplore, both as an Irishman and a Protestant, that the first Protestant institution of the kind established in Ireland did not see it wise to adopt a liberal policy, and trust to the honesty of its members. I am convinced that confidence would not have been misplaced, but even if it were found that it had been, I do not consider so severe a measure necessary; at all events it would have been time enough then to have adopted so stringent a rule for their protection. Having for many years taken an active part in the management of similar institutions in Manchester, I may tell the committee of the Athenæum, that not only was no such rule ever passed or ever required there, but the silly test of membership was never introduced, and it is needless to tell you, sir, that Athenæums and Mechanic's Institutions on the other side of the Channel, have proved themselves amongst the greatest of modern blessings to the middle and working classes, and have met with success almost unparalleled. But had such a rule as the one in question, or even such a test as the one required by the committee in the Athenæum, been passed, we should have had little, if any good, to record of such institutions. The effect would have been to exclude this very bone and sinew, and premature death must have ensued. I trust such a fate will not befal the one in question. I wish it every success, and only hope its managers will see the wisdom of removing every obstacle that might impede its usefulness or retard its complete prosperity. I beg to apologise for thus far trespassing on you, sir, and remain yours, most respectfully,

A MEMBER.

Coursing.

CARLOW COURSING CLUB.

A Puppy Stake for £36 will be run for on December 6, and following days; to be entered with the secretary, W Clancy, Esq, on or before December 3, at three o'clock, at the Club House. Judge, H Walker, Esq; Slipper, J Butler, Esq.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING CLUB—Nov. 21.

Judge—Ralph Westropp, Esq.
Slipper—P Sheridan.
Honorary Secretary—W Behan, Esq.

BOHERBAWN STAKES.

First dog, £16; second, £6; third, £2.

First Ties.

Mr Dunne's b d Goshawk beat Mr Scott's r d Portsea.
Mr Dunne's y d Warhawk beat Mr Scott's b d Solicitor.
Mr Byrne's r d Handy Andy beat Mr Foley's l blk d Ivanhoe.
Mr Byrne's w d St. Alban's beat Mr. Roberts' r d Sting.
Mr Bourne's blk b Bhang beat Mr Foley's r blk b Kathleen Mavourneen.
Mr Roberts' r b Restriction beat Mr Whyte's blk b Witch.

Second Ties.

Handy Andy beat Goshawk.
St. Alban's beat Warhawk.
Restriction beat Bhang.

Third Ties.

Restriction	1
Handy Andy	2
St. Alban's	3

Restriction beat Handy Andy easily in a splendid course. The sport was first-rate, and every satisfaction given.

SECOND DAY.

SCRAMBLE STAKES.

First Ties.

Captain Moore's b and w d Trimmer beat Mr Roberts' M P.
Mr Bourne's blk b Bhang beat Capt Moore's blk b Cat.
Mr Clancy's r b Spicy beat Mr Behan's w d Chance.
Mr Coffey's f d Ditto beat Mr Roberts' blk and w d Pepper.

Second Ties.

Trimmer beat Bhang.
Spicy beat Ditto.

Third Ties.

Trimmer beat Spicey, and won the stakes.

Hares were plenty, and ran stout, beating the dogs in several courses.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The Ward Union Hounds will not meet this day at Chapelmidway, as heretofore advertised. 28th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

The Kildare Hunt—27th, Ballymore-Eustace; 29th Sprastown Bridge—At eleven.

Rathdown Harriers—27th, Carragower—At twelve.

The Meath Hounds—26th, Summerhill; 28th, Loughbawn; 30th, the Hatchet—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—26th, Drumcliffe-bridge; 30th, at Colga—At eleven.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—26th, Killooley; 30th, Rathrobbin.

The Tipperary Hunt—27th, Lakefield—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Foxhounds—27th, Blackstone Bridge; 30th, Kame-bridge—At eleven.

Carlow Island Hunt—27th, Bagnalstown Station; 29th, Ballymore; 29th, Cooper Hill—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Dillon's)—27th, Ross; 29th, Bellinter Crossroads—At forty-five minutes past eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—27th, Snowhill; 30th, Fiddow Station, Waterford and Kilkenny Station—At eleven.

Clonmel Hounds—26th, Kenilworth Gate; 29th, Seskin—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis' Fox Hounds—27th, Clydagh; 30th, Clooncormack—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—26th, Loughmore Castle; 29th, College Hill—At eleven.

Grenane Hounds—27th, Limerick Junction.

County Galway Hunt—27th, Abbert; 30th, Kilcornan—At eleven.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—27th, The Doone; 30th, Correen—At eleven.

Kilkenny Hunt—26th, Foyle Bridge; 29th, Ballyhale—At eleven.

The Longford Harriers—27th, Moat Farrell; 30th Minard,—At twelve.

The Queen's County Hounds—27th, Moyne; 30th, Ballyroan—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—28th, Whinny Hill.

The Westmeath Hounds—27th, Gartlanstown Bridge; 29th Middleton.

DECEMBER.

The Kildare Hunt—1st, Rathcoole—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—3rd, Coal Gap; 7th, Black Lion; 11th, Derrydaisey; 14th, Coolinarney; 17th, Mullacrugh; 21st, Blue Ball.

The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—1st, Ballydoughy Bridge; 5th, Killultagh House; 8th, Glenavy; 12th, Sinclair's (Kilead); 15th, Ballymacash; 19th, Upper Ballinderry; 22nd, Dundrod; 26th, Whinny Hill; 29th, Smith's (Pumeroe)—At half-past eleven.

The Westmeath Hounds—1st Donore; 4th, Delvin; 6th, Rochfort—At 11 o'clock. Gentlemen are requested to send twelve postage stamps to the "Westmeath Guardian" office, to defray the postage of the Hunt lists.

The Rathdown Harriers—1st, Callery Hill; 4th, Swords; 8th, Newtownmountkennedy; 11th, Leixlip; 15th, the Beresford Arms; 18th, Caloridge; 22nd, Carrowgar; 27th, Swords; 29th, the Beresford Arms.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

(From the *Scotsman.*)

The Empress Eugenie left Edinburgh on Thursday to proceed on a short tour to the North.

The Empress, on arriving at the station, was handed from her carriage by the Marquis de la Grange, and she repeatedly smiled and bowed good-humouredly in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic plaudits which resounded on every side. It was a far more ardent, as well as more extensive, ovation than the citizens had had any previous opportunity of presenting to the Empress, and her Majesty seemed to enjoy it immensely. After she had taken her seat in the railway carriage, she several times looked out, smiled, and bowed; and something having apparently occurred, either in the demonstrations of the crowd or the comments of the other occupants of the carriage, to amuse the Imperial fancy, her Majesty leaned forward once or twice seemingly convulsed with laughter. The train at length moved off amid the hearty bursts of cheering from all who witnessed its departure.

The Empress would arrive at Perth a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and was to stay over last night in the Royal George Hotel there. We understand that her Majesty will to-day prosecute her journey to the North, and it is rumoured that she will spend some time in visiting Balmoral and other places of interest in Aberdeenshire; after which, it is supposed that she will return either by Glasgow or Edinburgh, and stay for some days at Hamilton Palace, before leaving Scotland for the South.

The fact that the Empress was to arrive at Perth, on Thursday afternoon, by the Scottish Central Railway, was but very partially known throughout the town, so that a meagre concourse of people was on the platform of the general station to receive her. There was no attempt whatever at any military display, and not even a single policeman was present. The Scottish Central train was punctual to its time, and entered the station exactly at ten minutes to four o'clock. The train was a pretty large one, chiefly filled with parties coming to the railway servants' festival, which was to take place in the city hall on Thursday night, and at which the Marquis of Breadalbane was expected to preside. Many of the passengers who had come in at the intermediate stations were ignorant that the Empress Eugenie was in the train along with them, and expressed great astonishment on hearing the cheers which arose as soon as the train stopped. "Wha's in the train that they're cheerin'?" was the question from many lips. Small as was the crowd of spectators, her Imperial Majesty was received with great enthusiasm and hearty huzzahs, which she repeatedly acknowledged with a bow and a smile. Accompanied by her suite, she walked through the terminus to a cab in waiting outside; and immediately drove to the Royal George Hotel, where she intended to pass the night. A considerable crowd awaited her Majesty's arrival at the hotel, and welcomed her with loud cheers.

Nothing definite is known as to her Majesty's farther movements.

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

The following statements are put forward in an anonymous letter, published by the London *Times*:—

Desertion is said to be frequent. The word gives no idea of the way in which men now risk life and limb to escape from their ships. They forfeit arrears of pay, chances of pension, years of good conduct service—anything in the wide world so they can only get away. It is not a year since that when, failing all other means of manning the navy, a £10 bounty was offered to seamen. Well, nearly 11,000 were raised. The year is not yet out, and I am told that already nearly half have managed to escape!

The pay, it is said, is bad:—

The pay of an able seaman who ships for ten years' continuous service is £2 9s a month. Very few, however, do enter for ten years, so that the average of able seamen's wages in the navy is only about £2 2s a month, which for the calendar month gives them, if anything, rather less than 10s a week.

The compensating hope of pension is said to be a "fraud:"—

Every able seaman can earn in the merchant service from £3 to £3 10s and £4 a month. In the Royal Navy he gets a little over £2. He has entered the service; but still he demurs to this reduction, and is told, "Why, my man, you don't get such high pay here, because we deduct for the pension you are to have after 20 years at sea." "Oh! but," says Jack, "I hav'nt come for 20 years. I have only shipped for this commission to take a turn with you, and see how I like it." But poor Jack *has* shipped, and is made to abide by the regulations of the service. If he has entered for continuous service, he is entitled to a pension after 20 years. If he has not so entered, as now very few do, he is never entitled to any pension at all. Thus, according to the seaman's notion (and it is not far wrong), more than one-third of what he is entitled to for his labour, and nearly half what he can earn in easier and better services, is withheld from him to form pensions for somebody else, but to which the poor fellow learns, to his dismay, he will have no claim whatever unless he enters for continuous service. Continuous service, too, for 20 years! Twenty years; before a seaman has been six months in a man-of-war he is scheming and plotting night and day how he can manage to desert and fly, not only his ship, but the very land he was born in. Not one per cent. of the seamen in the Royal Navy serve or live to claim the paltry pension, to form which more than 30 per cent. is deducted from the wages of all.

The ships are now generally manned by unfit men: "Every man in the navy who is worth his salt knows he can double his pay by joining the merchant service. If he has not shipped for continuous service, and is well conducted and steady, he waits till the ship is paid off, and bids adieu to the navy for ever. If he is a continuous service man, in nine cases out of ten he makes up his mind for desertion, and sooner or later he effects his object. There are not very many continuous service men in the navy yet. When, some two years since, the Admiralty offered to let them take their discharge, and yield up all claim to pensions, 2,286 instantly jumped at the chance, and quitted the service for ever. Very favourable conditions were held out to these same men to re-enter the coastguard and navy for five years, but of the 2,286 only 63 could be coaxed back again."

Sailor's wives, the writer says, are opposed to the Royal Navy:—

"Let us say Jack and Bill are both married sailors, with families. Bill keeps in the merchant service, where he can earn £3 10s or £4 a month. He leaves his wife a letter of allotment for £2 or £2 10s, and can always manage to be home, and smoke his pipe, and see the children, at least for a month in the year. It used to be so with Jack's wife, but in an unlucky moment Jack has been tempted to enter the Royal Navy, and his letter of allotment drops at once from £2 or £2 10s to 25s, and he is away from all sight of his family for three years, at least, if not for four or five. Do you think, when that man returns, his wife will ever let him enter the navy again? or, do you think, if he is on a home station, and let ashore to see her for a couple of days once in six or nine months, that she won't persuade him to desert?

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BURGESSES OF THE MOUNTJOY WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I, your co-religionist, venture on the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety and expediency of your giving your votes on Monday next to Mr. Eakins, the candidate best qualified to promote the real and substantial interests of the citizens in the Dublin Corporation.

The conduct of many of the so-called Liberal representatives of Wards has been so notorious by their brawling and disgraceful displays of faction and bigotry, as to reflect discredit on the Catholics of Dublin, and to all but necessitate the abolition of the Corporation.

The name of "Irish Catholic" is already sufficiently tarnished by the mistaken, unjustifiable, and inconsistent support given hitherto by many amongst the Catholics, to the Whig Government, and consequently to its allies, the Garibaldian Revolutionists and Liberals of Italy. Let us not persevere in such blind or suicidal policy, by being the partisans or patrons of the tools and creatures in the Corporation of the Whig-Garibaldian Government.

Remember the recent letter of Lord John Russell. He, on behalf of the Liberal Government and the Liberal party, asserts that the rebel subjects of the Pope have a right to banish his Holiness.

The manly and honest address of Mr. Eakins should, in my humble opinion, conciliate for him the energetic suppor of all Catholics of independence or honour. He pledges himself to eschew in the Corporation meetings all allusions to political and religious subjects, and to apply his well known business talents to promote the fiscal interests of his fellow-citizens.

Should we refrain from electing men like Mr. Eakins, of business habits and of high character, we would merit the reproach that Irish Catholics are unfitted for the possession of constitutional rights or municipal privileges, and that we are liable to become either the slaves or the patrons and abettors of mob violence, or of vulgar and unprincipled agitators.

Let us, therefore, rescue ourselves from such imputations, by aiding in purifying the Corporation from many whose presence there tends to inflict discredit, as well as pecuniary loss, on the Catholic ratepayers of our city.—I remain, very faithfully yours,

PIERCE CREAGH.

29, Mountjoy-square, 22nd Nov., 1860.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

REAL SEAL FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS.

Owing to the increased demand for the above very fashionable, and at this season of the year almost indispensable, articles of dress, I have just completed an extensive purchase of these goods from the largest importer of furs in the kingdom.

The skins have been finely prepared and finished, and th forms and shapes cut to my own patterns, taken from Pari models.

Purchasers will find an immense assortment of every size and at the most moderate prices.

JOSEPH MANNING,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

METROPOLITAN HALL—UNION PRAYER MEETING.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the Hall on this (Monday) evening, by clergymen of different denominations are the following:—1. Thanksgiving for the increase of true religion in Dublin. 2. For all the medical students in Dublin, and in Ireland generally, that follow the example of the Great Physician. 3. For the better observance of the Fifth Commandment—"Honour thy father and thy mother," &c., Exod. 20. 12., by the children of Dublin. 4. For the sailors and soldiers of the port and garrison of Dublin.

The personal estate of the late Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., was sworn under £80,000.

The *Epoca* of Madrid announces that the medical men appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the author of the last attempt to assassinate the Queen have unanimously declared him insane.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

Foreign-office, Nov. 24th.

A telegram, very imperfectly transmitted, was received last night from Suez, through Alexandria and Malta, which states, on the authority of the China mail of October 18th, that hostilities had commenced in the North; that two skirmishes had taken place with the Tartar cavalry, who had been repulsed; that the allied army was in hostile position before Pekin; and that negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicatory manner.

ROME.

ROME, Nov. 24.—At the request of the King the whole diplomatic corps have quitted Gaeta. They arrived yesterday in Rome. The Pontifical Nuncio and the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia have received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius from the King.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The *Montieur* contains the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

An Imperial decree confers upon M. Vintroy the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

IMPROVED POSITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The *Times* says advices from Paris state that the drain from the Bank of France has been checked, and that there has been a recovery of £680,000 in the bullion last week, when the stock was advanced to £16,000,000. The arrangement with the Bank of England has given great satisfaction, the only ground for regret is, that it was not arranged at first, as the alarm was at one time becoming serious.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—The Vigo steamship from New York on 10th, arrived this morning. News anticipated by the Fulton, at Southampton.

NORTH AMERICA.

Advices from Brazil mention that the result of the recent elections have mostly been adverse to the present ministry.

The *Times* contains a letter from Monte Video, describing some enormous frauds of land titles, the discovery of which, has created great excitement, some 20 persons, many of them moving in the first circles, have been arrested, and four or five of them committed for trial, the others being released on bail. Upwards of 150 original deeds, stolen from the archives of Buenos Ayres, had already been recovered. They were estimated to involve property to the amount of 4,000,000 dollars.

MAIL NEWS.

The next mail from China will be due in London on Tuesday.

FIRE ON BOARD THE LA PLATA.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Royal Mail Company's steamship La Plata took fire between one and two o'clock this morning in the outer dock. Capt. Vincent, the company's superintendent, soon arrived, and took the general direction of the men to overcome the flames, which raged with great fury.

Altogether, about 12 engines and two steam tugs were got in readiness, and commenced pouring vast quantities of water into the ship. Tugs were also in readiness to haul the vessel from the other shipping in the dock, if necessary. The fore part of the ship is entirely gutted Smoke is still issuing, and some of the engines are still at work. She is much down at the head, having about 20 feet of water in the hold. Two men were brought ashore in a state of exhaustion, having been almost suffocated.

Great praise is due to the prompt services rendered by the Peninsular and Oriental Companies the Dock Companies and the town fire engines, without which assistance, the ship must have been totally destroyed. The La Plata is one of the company's finest steamers, and the loss sustained is most serious.

RAILWAYS.

The market was again firmer yesterday. Midlands continued very scarce for transfer, and have improved to 132⅝ to ¾. Yorkshire remains comparatively weak owing to the scarcity of Midland Stock, a bonus was paid yesterday for the temporary loan of it. The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week, ending Nov. 17th, show an increase of £25,495 over corresponding week, last year.

THE CORN MARKET.

The *Herald* says the corn trade was dull yesterday through the enormous arrivals of American, Russian, and Prussian grain were rather irregular, and the tendency being decidedly towards a decline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald*, in its monetary article says, the excitement existing for the last two or three days has now entirely disappeared.

The *Daily News* remarks that the changes indicated in the Bank return of last night are not of importance. There is an increase of bullion doubtless occasioned by the influx of corn from the province.

Mr. Layard has accepted the invitation to stand for Southwark.

The Bishop of London has issued two monitions to the curate of St. George's-in-the-East, forbidding several usages adopted, and the result is that Mr. Hassard, the curate, has refused to remain in the parish or officiate under the restriction. The Bishop has ordered the churchwardens to allow no other person but the minister to wear a surplice. There will, therefore, be no choristers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

At the Court at Windsor, the 23d day of November, 1860, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Rev. John William Nutt, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, in the University of Oxford, to be one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Court of Windsor, the 23d day of November, 1860, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, his Lordship this day took the oath appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

ARTHUR HELPS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 23.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant Surgeon Joseph Watts, from the 70th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Davidson, appointed to the Staff; December 23.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Spencer Liddell, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Shirley Ball, who exchanges; November 23.

11th—Surgeon John Burton St. Croix Crosse having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; October 9.

4th Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon James Bell Jardine to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kearney, appointed to the Staff; November 23.

11th—Sergeant Major John Robinson Atkins, to be Quartermaster, vice William Charles Napier, dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial; November 23.

15th—Lieutenant Thomas Shirley Ball, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Spencer Liddell, who exchanges; November 23.

31st—Staff Surgeon William Freeman Daniel, M.D., to be Surgeon vice Atkins, appointed to the Staff; November 23.

39th—Staff Surgeon Charles Thompson Abbott, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice George Thomas Woodman, M.D., placed upon half pay November 23.

53rd—Captain Sidney Godolphin Quicke to be Major, by purchase, vice Amnesley Paul Gore, who retires; Lieutenant Robert Fannin Stoney to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stoney; November 23.

56th—Ensign Henry John Nuthall to be Lieutenant, without purchase; vice Williams, promoted; Lieutenant John William Huskisson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Williams, promoted; August 21.

58th—Major Charles Hood to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Cyprian Bridge, who retires; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles William Thompson to be Major, by purchase, vice Hood; Lieutenant John Augustus Tighe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thompson; Ensign Charles Edward Foster to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tighe; November 23. William George Clayton Wade, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted; September 21.

70th—Staff Assistant Surgeon William Evelyn Alston, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Watts, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards; November 23.

84th—Surgeon James McGrigor Grant, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of October 1, 1858; November 6.

87th—Surgeon Richard George Davys Banon, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858; October 30.

89th—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Sumpter Joyner, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Walsh, appointed to the Staff; November 23.

93rd—Captain and Brevet-Major William Gustavus Alexander Middleton to be Major, by purchase, vice George Cornwall, who retires; Lieutenant Arthur Collett Nightingale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Middleton; Ensign Charles Hastie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nightingale; November 23.

96th—Captain William Frederick Metge Hore half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, vice John Smith Cannon, who exchanges; Lieut. George Irvin Thompson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Metge, who retires; Ensign Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thompson; Nov 23.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Arthur F Piercy Coams, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bourke, promoted; Nov 23.

2nd West India Regiment, Ensign Andrew Halliday Hall, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Shaughnessy, promoted; Nov 23.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet Colonel William Henry Adams, half pay Unattached, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, to be Major, without purchase; Nov 23.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Thomas Johnston Atkinson, from the 31st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Daniell, appointed to the 31st Foot; Nov 23.

To be Staff-Assistant Surgeons—Assistants Surgeon William Alexander Davidson, M.D., from the 1st Dragoon Guards, vice F O'Connor, placed upon half pay. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Walsh, from the 89th Foot, vice Alston, appointed to the 70th Foot. Assistant Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney, from the 4th Foot, vice Joyner, appointed to the 89th Foot; Nov 23.

BREVET.

Captain Robert Petley, half pay, Unattached, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be Major in the Army; Nov 23.

Captain Francis Tower, Adjutant of the Recruiting District at Warley, to have the local rank of Major whilst so employed; Nov 23.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg to inform the public that I am not the person whose name appears as defendant in an action for rent which appears in this morning's IRISH TIMES.

ANDREW O'KEEFE, 145, Great Britain-street.

November 23, 1860.

AN AMERICAN PRESENT TO RUGBY SCHOOL.—A gentleman in the United States, named William Mills, has lately presented this school with a large velvet flag, in token of his admiration of what he had read of it in "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Day, the gentleman whom he had charged with the delivery of this offering of good-will, was introduced by the head master to the school when assembled for calling over on Thursday, the 22d of November. "For Tom Brown's sake," Mr. Day said, "we shall always be glad to see any of you on the other side of the water. Let this flag be a token of the reception that would greet you there. We are willing to sing as heartily as any of you 'God save the Queen,' and to shout 'Floreat Rugbeia.'" (Loud cheers.)

An order of the French Prefect of Police enjoins the immediate introduction of the diapason fixed by law in all concerts, balls, and places of musical entertainment.

It is inferred that the arrangement between France and Sardinia, regarding the assumption by France of the portion of the Sardinian debt chargeable to Savoy and Nice, will involve a sum of about £5,000,000, and has the necessity for a new French loan.—*Times' City Article.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather, during the past few days, has been comparatively fine, the atmosphere being perfectly free from the cold damp fog which so frequently characterises the November day. However, towards evening yesterday the wind blew very fresh from the north-east, and very heavy showers of sleet and rain ensued.

Many of the improvements which have recently been commenced in the immediate neighbourhood of Kingstown are progressing rapidly, and will have been completed previous to the commencement of next summer. The ground facing the harbourmaster's house, which has so long lain waste and profitless, will have been converted into a beautifully-situated pleasure-ground intersected with walks, and planted with evergreens and shrubs of various descriptions. Another very important improvement is being effected, and is now rapidly approaching completion—that is, filling in that very unsightly piece of marshy waste land adjacent to the gas works, at old Dunleary, and there is no doubt that, before many months elapse, a very handsome range of houses will be erected upon it.

The usual Sunday afternoon special service, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Smyth, which, during the summer months, was held on board one of the express boats, was yesterday held at the Congregational Church, Kingstown, and was attended by a large congregation, amongst whom were many seafaring men connected with the district, for whose benefit it is especially intended.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

At the Police-office, on Saturday, George Wyse, Esq., sat for a short time, and disposed of a few cases, none of which possessed any public interest.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Lieut. General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, was proved in London on the 15th of November by his relict, the sole executrix, the personality being sworn under £6,000. The will is attested by General John Bell and Lieut. Colonel H. R. Digby; it was executed on the 30th of July, 1859 and Sir Harry died on the 12th of last month at his residence, 1, Eaton-place, West, aged 72. The General married, in 1814, a Spanish lady—Donna Susna de los Dolores de Leon, of Badajoz, to whom he leaves all his property, both real and personal, for her own use absolutely. There being no issue of the marriage, and the General having no male relative surviving, the baronetcy becomes extinct. Sir Harry was raised to the baronetcy in 1846 for his services in the Affghanistan campaign, at Moodkee, Sobraon, and Ferozeshah.—The personal estate of the late Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart. was sworn under £80,000.—*Illustrated News.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE CHURCH.—A letter from Paris says:—"It is said that as the Pope refuses to consecrate Monseigneur Maret, the Bishop of Vannes, the Emperor has resolved to dispense with the Papal *exequatur*. It seems there is a precedent by which the imposition of hands by three bishops can be substituted for the consent of his Holiness, but the episcopal body does not furnish the requisite number of docile prelates."

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. DENIS.—The works which have been some time in hand at the cathedral of St. Denis are approaching completion. The most curious portion of the building is the crypt of the Carlovingian kings, which formed a part of the third church raised on the same spot, the first having been erected over the tomb of St. Denis before the invasion of the Franks; the second by Dagobert I., about the year 630; the third by Charlemagne, in 775; and the present structure in the 12th century. This ancient crypt was found tolerably preserved, and has been repaired with great care. It contains at present the remains of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the aunts of the former, with those of the Duc de Berri and one of his children, the Prince de Conde, and Louis XVIII. The new crypt, which has been constructed to receive the ashes of the members of the Bonaparte family, is placed beneath the transept and a small portion of the chancel, and immediately west of the Carlovingian tomb, thus bringing the two extremes into contact. It is very large, and consists of a central space and two side aisles; at the east end of the former is a small altar, lighted by means of a window or skylight behind the high altar of the church.

ITALY—WORK FOR NEXT YEAR.—Referring to the discussions as to the position of the Garibaldian volunteers, the *Times* correspondent anticipates their task next year:—"It is hardly possible that these troubled Italian waters may settle down at this present turn of the tide. There is an universal feeling that a compromise with Austria about Venice is an utter impossibility, and that war must needs break out at the very earliest beginning of next spring. I know some men who deem it unwise to put off the contest even for these few months, for they think that Austria is not unlikely before next February or March to recover from the utter prostration into which she is now fallen; but wiser men like General Turr well know that the question of Venice is almost sure to involve in the quarrel those stolid Germans, that their 'natural frontier' is in the heart of Italy, and that 'the Rhine is best defended on the Mincio.' As the contest lies not with Austria alone, it is quite necessary that Italy should not venture upon it before she had so settled matters in the south as to be able to turn all her forces to the north. It is necessary that her armaments and fortifications should be complete, and it the country can get the better of the factions by which she is now torn, she will be able to take the field in spring with a land and sea armament commensurate with her extended territory. General Turr never doubts, nor can any man doubt, that, however now dispersed and out of humour, the Garibaldians, to their full number—aye, and twice and thrice their present number—would flock under their leader's standard the instant he was known to have landed at Caprera. Indeed, Turr thought it was, on the whole, advisable to allow them to go home, and there spend this short holiday, suffering them to abide for the Christmas season quietly in the bosom of their families. The enthusiasm of volunteers is short-lived and fitful. For the work that may be expected of them they will always be ready, and always be qualified, and the hope of enjoying a new 'spree' in the spring may, let us hope, dispose them to behave as good boys in the winter."

TAKING THE VEIL.—The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following:—Mademoiselle Blanche de Beauval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, was about eight months ago to have been married to the Viscount de Chamoy, but as the bridegroom-elect was in delicate health he was recommended to go for a short time to Italy, and the ceremony was postponed to October last. The viscount, however, never reached his destination, having died on his way thither, and the lady, overwhelmed with grief, determined to take the veil. Her resolution was carried into effect three days ago, at the Carmelite Convent in the Faubourg du Roule, at Orleans. At the hour fixed for the ceremony the chapel was filled with persons who had been invited to be present, and soon after a door leading from the interior of the convent opened, and Mademoiselle de Beauval, in the prime of youth and beauty, entered, leaning on the arm of her uncle. She was dressed in a bridal costume of white satin, trimmed with rich lace; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her hair, and a large white veil was over her head. She took the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address. She then quitted the chapel, which is divided into two parts by an iron railing, closed by a curtain. In a moment after the curtain was drawn, and she was seen on the other side of the grating on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, "Yes." On this, one of the nuns who were standing by removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head, let her beautiful hair fall on her shoulders, and then with a scissors severed the tresses close to the head. A murmur of regret was heard among all the persons present when this sacrifice was commenced. Mademoiselle de Beauval then left the chapel, but reappeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the garb of a Carmelite nun. She lay down on the steps of the chapel, a funeral cloth was thrown over her, the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the "De Profundis" was sung while the persons in the chapel were retiring.

LATEST FASHIONS.—Lace will form a predominating portion of the trimmings adopted this season for ball dresses. One or two of the newest ball dresses as yet completed consist of tarletane or tulle bouillonne. These are trimmed only with bows of ribbon. These dresses are adopted chiefly by very young ladies. Artificial flowers will also be favourite ornaments, and many beautiful traines, or cordons of flowers, have been prepared for the skirts of ball dresses. Gold ornaments will be worn in the hair in full evening dress, and the new coiffures of various kinds frequently have gold intermingled with the materials of which they are composed. Several opera cloaks have this season been trimmed with gold braid. Those of the burnous form consist of white cashmere, or soft, rich silk. The hood is ornamented with tassels of silk and gold intermingled, and the cloak is edged round either with embroidery in gold or with gold braid. In Paris, the taste for gold trimming has induced some modistes to adopt gold braid as an ornament for cloaks of velvet and cloth intended for the promenade and the carriage; but this innovation is not expected to find favour among the leaders of fashion. The newest pardessus, composed of velvet, is of a form which has met with general approval. Some have plaits at the back and a pelerine trimmed with Chantilly or guipure. Others partake of the pelisse or paletot form. Casaques of black silk, wadded, and lined with white or coloured silk, are frequently adopted by young ladies. Black velvet cloaks are also frequently lined with coloured silk; amaranth, violet, and even the bright amber-tint called "bouton-d'or," are favourite hues for this purpose. Shawls and mantelets of lace are trimmed with falls or flounces, headed by a small ruche of lace or silk. Ruches of pinked silk are employed for trimming cloaks as well as dresses. A dress recently made consists of brown silk, and the skirt and corsage are trimmed with pinked ruches of black silk. The sleeves of this dress have revers bordered with a ruche similar to those on the other parts of the dress. We have seen a casaque of black silk trimmed with pinked ruches. An elegant dress, intended for dinner costume, has just been made of silver grey silk, figured with a Pompadour pattern of various hues, cerulean blue being the predominating colour. The lower part of the skirt is ornamented with a trimming in blue and rose colour, the two intertwined, so as to form a chain pattern. The corsage is low, and with it is worn a fichu of tulle bouillonne. A ceinture of the same silk as the dress is fastened in a bow with long ends, the trimming on the ends corresponding with that on the skirt.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

The Emperor of the French has decided that of the million francs disposable through the death of Prince Jerome, three hundred thousand shall be added to the dowry of the Princess Mathilde, and that the remainder shall return to the treasury.

Yesterday's *Moniteur* announces that the Court would go into four days' mourning for the death of the Dowager Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOV. 20TH.—The *Messager de Midi* points out that the General Ulloa recently arrived at Marseilles, is not the Minister of War to Francis II, as first stated, but his brother. This personage does not corroborate the flourishing accounts published from Gaeta of the resources of Francis II.; "he says the munitions of war are not deficient, but that provisions are very short and money scarce." It is said General Ulloa has applied to the Emperor for assistance on behalf of Francis II, which demand is, however, not likely to be acceded to. The volunteers of Garibaldi's army, from Marsala, Calatafimi, and Palermo, have decided upon presenting to Garibaldi a valuable diamond star, bearing the inscription, "The thousand to their Chief!" The last accounts from Vienna, of the health of the Empress of Austria are so bad it is not expected she will be able to proceed to Madeira. The *Precurseur* of Antwerp, however, says they are informed on good authority, the Empress will arrive in Antwerp on the 21st instant, where she will remain two days, and then embark on board the Victoria and Albert direct for Madeira, her luggage and suite following in the Osborne. The Prince of Orange is expected at Compiegne on a visit to the Emperor. The Belgian *Moniteur* warns the public against believing the statement recently published in several journals, to the effect that the Prussian Government had abolished the formality of passports, and adds that the verification of passports on the frontiers has alone been suppressed, but the laws relative to such documents have in no respect been set aside. Travellers in Prussia must be provided with passports *en regle*, but it is some consolation to know that the intolerable nuisance of frontier *visas* has been abolished, and I am sure this piece of information will be received with much satisfaction by those of our countrymen who have crossed the Prussian frontiers, and have been subjected to the tender mercies of those green-coated officials who superintend the *visa* departments. The Emperor of Russia has ordered a medal to be struck at Berlin in commemoration of the death of the Empress Dowager. It is made of gold and silver, bearing on one side the effigy of the Empress, and on the other the Byzantine Cross, with the date November 1st, 1860. A similar one was executed at Berlin, on the occasion of the death of the Emperor Alexander, in 1855. A new book has appeared here, entitled, "l'Angleterre telle qu'elle est," being observations made during sixteen years' residence in that country, by Mons. A. Kerbigan. It issues from the press of the ultra-Radicals, to which, no doubt, the author belongs. In this book he describes the habits and customs of England, the Government, aristocracy, gentry, army, navy, clergy—in fact, every profession and institution, in all of which he discovers symptoms of rapid decay. Some of his statements are so strange, and evidently so utterly false, he is obliged in his preface to apologise for them, at the same time asserting their truth, and reminding his readers of the fact that he has resided for sixteen years in England, in hopes, I suppose, of establishing a claim to truthfulness which he certainly does not deserve. Its title will secure for this book a wide circulation, and, by a certain class of the French people, it will, I am sure, be read with interest; but those who have visited England, and had an opportunity of judging for themselves, will, I have no doubt, view it in its proper light.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a stirring proclamation which appears to have been circulated extensively in all the seaports of Dalmatia, Illyrium, Istria, and the Adriatic seaboard, calling on all mariners, in the name of the future prosperity of that gulf, and the development of the shipping interest along these coasts, to abandon all Austrian bottoms, and take service in the fleet and merchantmen of the Italian kingdom. This address is cleverly worded, and no doubt at Ragusa, and other marts of former commerce, when under the wing of St. Mark's Lion, many recollections of departed trade will operate on the minds of seamen. The link of a common language and congenial habits attaches the crews of fishing smacks and coasting craft to the opposite shore of their common herring pond, and the booming of Italian guns before Ancona has awakened a proud echo on the Acroceraunian promontories.

A letter from Cape d'Istria (capital of that peninsula) in *Le Nord* enumerates all the grievances inflicted on the population by the Vienna Government, the contemptuous treatment their deputations to remonstrate experienced at Court, the fiscal exactions that grind them to the dust, and the periodical famine that decimates the district.

Switzerland hitherto only maintained a Consul at Turin; it is now determined to establish a regular legation there, and M. de la Tour is already spoken of as Minister from the republic in that capital. There is an amicable interchange of frontier territory in process of transaction, by which certain tracts of Ticino and Grisons are swamped for equivalents, to the mutual convenience of both governments.

The only bit of domestic intelligence here is the talk about a tax on lucifer matches, the manufacture of this commodity being about to be assimilated to that of cigars, and undertaken exclusively by the State, as indeed the making of percussion caps is practically a government monopoly. Casualties from fire, and not a few cases of incendiarism, are attributable to the loose method of fabrication occasionally adopted in this article. A safer and uniform process of manipulation may obviate, it is thought, these accidents, but the project is not yet matured. A match is called a *Solferino* in Italy, and it is possible that the name may be generalised here, no surer means of creating an enduring popularity for that victory in cottages and workshops all over France to the end of time being possible to devise. In sooth the most remarkable revolution in modern history was the result of that "decisive battle."

Since the *fiasco* at Warsaw the reactionary journals of Italy and Spain have taken to abusing violently all the Northern Powers individually and collectively. Previous to that disappointment the crowns of the North were the objects of reverential homage, and the guardians of European society. As to Louis Napoleon, who was once the Heaven sent Saviour of the whole social system, the *Pensamiento Espanol* describes him as an embodiment of Diocletian, Nero, Attila, Mahomet, Julian the Apostate, and (to cap the climax) Henry the Eight. Yet he has not sent the Empress Eugenie to the scaffold yet, nor is the grandson of Josephine likely to treat that gentle consort after the fashion the first Napoleon adopted towards the fascinating and faithful creole, who was the real star of the imperial-destiny.

M. Mocquard is about to produce a novel of American life, to be published as a serial in the *Revue Europeen*. The Emperor's Life of Julius Cæsar will be positively out this winter.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Nov. 23:—

The negociations for the cession of Venetia have been commenced. A long conference took place yesterday at the Foreign-office on the subject, between M. Thouvenel, Prince Metternich, and M. de Kisseleff. There was nothing drawn up, and, in fact, the conversation, if I am correctly informed, turned chiefly on the means by which Austria might get rid of that costly appendage with profit to herself.

Mr. Cobden has been paying a flying visit to Nantes, where he has been received with all the honours due to his exertions for promoting the trade of France at the expense of that of his own country.

A telegram from Rome brings highly significant news. The Queen Dowager of Naples and several other members of the Royal family had arrived there from Gaeta, where King Francis remains alone with his young Queen and his brothers. This cannot but be considered as an indication that the King considers his defence as hopeless, and no doubt precedes by a few days his own departure. The *Presse* publishes from its war correspondent (Count Arrivabane) a letter dated Mola di Gaeta, Nov. 16, which gives the latest news of the siege operations:—

"We have at last got rid of the 9,000 Neapolitans, which up to this time Francis II. had refused to receive into the town. These unfortunate wretches, exposed to all the inclemency of an early winter, overpowered by fatigue, and suffering still more from hunger, had taken up their quarters at the foot of Monte Secco, awaiting the issue of a contest, which the obstinacy of their master has so uselessly protracted. The continual attacks directed against them by General Cialdini had placed them in such a position that, if the King had continued to refuse to allow them to enter the town, they must have been compelled to choose between starvation and throwing themselves headforemost into the bay. But, whether from humanity or some other cause, the King altered his mind, and the other day, on their being attacked by the Piedmontese, 6,000 of them were allowed to enter the town, whilst the remaining 3,000 implored the Piedmontese general to accept their surrender. Thus the Neapolitans have now no troops outside the fortress, which we have alone to deal with."

The kingdom and city of Naples is in a most disturbed condition. There have been disturbances within the city, and a demonstration actually took place in favour of King Francis. One Alicieri, formerly an officer in the Royal Guards, suddenly made his appearance in the suburbs of St. Antonio, with a white flag, followed by a few pounds' worth of mob, shouting "*Viva Francesco! Abasso Vittorio Emmanuele.*" They were dispersed by the National Guard. At Fuori Gratta, just outside the city, there has been another demonstration. The National Guard were sent out to put it down, and it seems had the worst of it, as some troops were sent to support them; but when the regulars arrived, they only found a mob of women shouting "*Viva Francesco.*" They arrested some 30 or 40 of these petticoat politicians, and brought them back to Naples.

It is stated that in a private communication, lately addressed to Victor Emmanuel, the Emperor of the French intimates that if within a certain period King Francis does not evacuate Gaeta, the French fleet will no longer interfere with the operations of the Sardinian squadron against the city. Meanwhile people are at a loss to account for the French intervention all along the Roman frontier. The Piedmontese Government, however, appear to believe that it is only a blind, and attach no importance to it.

A very important measure was taken at the Cabinet Council held last Saturday at St. Cloud. It was decided to apply to the navy the plan of a reserve, which has, as I have informed you, been adopted for the army. I have not yet been able to obtain any details of the plan, but I am informed that it will do away with the *inscription maritime*, and place at the disposal of the Government a larger number of trained seamen than at present.

It is said that the Emperor is about to change several of his Ministers. M. Billault will, it is said, make way for M. Laity, a still more devoted partisan of the Emperor's—as he has never been a radical journalist—a Republican, and a demagogue, the press expect that the persecution which they have been subjected to since M. Billault resumed office will be less severe. Not being a new convert. M. Laity will not find it necessary to seize upon every opportunity of displaying his zeal. It is likewise reported that M. Fould will resign the Ministry of State, but that I very strongly question.

The *Pays* calls attention to a pamphlet, which is shortly to appear under the title of "*Le Trone et l'Autel*," and assures us that it is *not* official. As the Government have the means of preventing anything they object to from circulating I am very much afraid that the caution of the *Pays* will merely have the effect of increasing the faith of the public in the official origin of the *brochure* in question.

Letters from Toulon state that the further experimental trips of the Gloire have proved most satisfactory.

By order of the Minister of Marine the keel of another iron-plated frigate has just been laid down at Rochefort. Two steam transports, each of 400 horse power, have also been commenced at the same port.

A prosecution has been commenced against the *Progres* of Lyons for publishing "false news." The "false news" was a statement that the Marquis de Turgot had been appointed Ambassador of France to the King of Italy.

THE POPE.

La Patrie publishes the following :—

"A great number of foreign journals publish letters from Rome announcing the proximate departure of the Pope.

"This announcement is completely inexact. The most authentic information establishes, on the contrary, that the Holy Father, full of confidence in the devotion of the French troops, has no intention of leaving the capital of the States of the Church."

NAPLES.

The correspondent of the London *Times* supplies the following information :—

It would be premature to give any decided opinion on the state of public sentiment in Naples or on the course which affairs are likely to take. Yet it is very clear to me that there are breakers ahead and many more and greater difficulties to encounter than at a distance would be believed. It is to be hoped that all these will be overcome, and that good statesmanship and a strong hand will reduce all things to order, but we shall have to pass through troubled times before these results are obtained. The King does not show so much or prove so amiable and courteous as the people hoped, and the Piedmontese, who have monopolised everything, instead of fraternising with, lord it over them; they feel, in short, what they are—a conquered people, and, instead of enjoying the Paradise they expected, have awakened to the reality of being a province under the dominion of a people who are comparatively strangers to them. I have heard some express themselves so. I do not mean to say that it is the general feeling, but the existence of it to any extent shows the susceptibility of the Neapolitans, and the great necessity of prudence on the part of the Government lest it disgust and irritate where it ought to conciliate. I do not think that it has shown the prudence or the generosity which might have been desired in the treatment of the Garibaldini, and, as a consequence, some thousands of discontented persons have been added to the number of those who in a large capital and in revolutionary times are ever ready to promote disorder. A disbanded army, it is true, is proverbially grumbling, but the least indulgent of their friends must admit that the great captain of modern times has been shuffled off the board with too little ceremony, and that his followers are treated in a manner which threatens future troubles for Italy. The consequence is that the utmost indignation has been created among the red coats, "who speak of the order of the day" which breaks up their ranks as "infamous." I do not find this the case merely among the young and hot-headed, but among those who are advanced in life—sober, judging men. They are grievously dissatisfied with the treatment of the Piedmontese Government as regards themselves, and resent deeply the indifference with which their chief, their idol, has been treated.

It has been a week as much of grumbling as of expectation with us. Like a young unbroken horse which has just received the saddle for the first time, the people have been uneasy, pulling here and pulling there, trying to make out the character of their master. Some quarrel with the form, some with the members of the Government. Many say that Piedmont is aggrandized at the expense of this country, and that Italian unity is as far off as ever; that it is impossible without Rome as the capital, and that Cavour has no thought of encouraging any attempt upon that, as Louis Napoleon will not allow it. To these irritations, occasioned by discussions on political questions, must be added the heartburnings of the people, who are ever looking after bread, and fancy their wants are overlooked; of the National Guard, who have been removed from the custody of some of the castles, and been replaced by the Piedmontese troops; and yet more of the "Garibaldini," who not only find themselves brought down from the pinnacle of glory, but replaced in the eye of the public by the foreign troops, who treat them with a certain hauteur and reserve. Then there are the Mazzinians and the old Royalists, ever ready to make the most of mistakes, and add to the strength of their several parties. As to the latter, I told you in my last that a movement had taken place the night before in favour of Francis II., and that white flags had been exposed. The number who assembled in the Borgo St. Antonio was not, I believe, large, nor did it require any great effort to put it down; but where there are so many elements of confusion and discontent, a small assemblage of persons may serve as a nucleus to rally round. The demonstration was headed by two priests armed with pistols, and, of course, was supported by a great number of women. The priests were arrested and are in prison, but the spirit is by no means suppressed. I think, however, that the "Garibaldini" have awakened the most disquietude, on account of their popularity, their numbers and power, and their rights, which have not hitherto been sufficiently recognised. The most important public document which I have to notice, however, is the following letter, addressed to Farini by his Majesty :—

"My dear Farini,—On my arrival in this city I wished to be informed of the condition and necessities of the least fortunate classes, and I was painfully affected on learning how little cared for they had been by the institutions for popular education. Instruction in the religious and civil education of the people has been the constant thought of my reign. I know that by them the industry and the morality of the whole nation are increased. The liberal institutions left by my father and preserved by me, to be useful to all, must be understood by all and benefit all. I am persuaded that you will be the faithful interpreter of my instructions. But in the diffusion of popular education, which I have much at heart, I wish to assist personally. For these reasons I decree that from my private purse shall be taken 200,000 lira, and distributed for this work of beneficence to the mind and soul. In the employment of this sum you will bear in mind the advantage which may be derived in a large city from the establishment of infant schools. You will, moreover, give proper directions in the provinces for the study of this important subject of the education of the people. I desire that the representatives of the Government, the municipal authorities, and associations of citizens may, by your efforts, be encouraged and aided in the promotion of this work of Christian and civil progress, to which, both as men and as rulers, we owe the utmost solicitude.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"Naples, Nov. 14."

Nothing could be better than this letter; it shows that the Sovereign is fully conscious of the real wants of the country, and resolved to satisfy them. It is written in the same spirit which dictated the decrees of Garibaldi, and let us hope that Padre Gavazzi, supported by the authorities, will again make his appearance and carry out his plans of public usefulness, perhaps with a little more caution.

Another measure, which has given much satisfaction, in the form of a concession to public feeling, is the restoration of the castles to the custody of the National Guard, who for several days had been replaced by the Piedmontese troops. An unpleasant jealous feeling was created; but the Government has shown its wisdom in knowing how to retrace a false step.

The following decree has been published :—

"Art. 1. The Italian volunteers actually under arms will form a body separate from the regular army. The duration of the term of service for soldiers shall be two years. The officers shall have their special scale of service and promotion.

"2. The advantages and obligations, both of soldiers and officers, shall be equal with those of the regular army.

"3. A mixed commission shall determine the rank and standing of the officers of the volunteers, regard being paid to their services and antecedents.

"4. The Government reserves to itself to enter the volunteer officers in the regular army, but in such a way as to respect the rights acquired by the officers of the regular army.

"5. The preceding arrangements do not dispense any one from the civil and military obligations which he may owe to the State, &c. "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

"C. CAVOUR.

"FANTI.

VENETIA.

"A communication from Venetia," says the *Patrie* "furnishes us with some additional details relative to the state of affairs in that country. General Benedek, after having taken possession of his command, left Verona to inspect the different corps composing the Austrian army destined to defend Upper Italy. Austria has now a force of 130,000 men in Venetia, divided into four corps. The first, under General Count de Stadion guards the line of the Mincio with his headquarters at Verona; the second, under the Archduke Ernest, holds the line of the Adige, headquarters at Vicenza; the third, under General Prince de Hesse, watches the lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Legnano, headquarters at Padua; and the fourth, commanded by the Archduke Albert, is charged with the defence of the city and province of Venice and the Venetian shores, from the front of La Maestra to the mouth of the Tagliamento. This army is entirely on a war footing, and is provided with an immense artillery, composed for the most part of rifled cannon. The cavalry does not at present exceed 6,000 men, but it is to be increased to 10,000. In addition to the above force, Austria has an army of 150,000 who occupy a very extended line, having for its principal points of concentration, Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume, and Cattaro. In case of war, Austria would therefore have under arms a force of nearly 300,000 to defend her possessions of Upper Italy and the Adriatic."

AUSTRIA.

The following is the order of the day published by General Benedek, on his arrival at Verona on the 14th inst. :—

"The confidence of the Emperor has intrusted me with the chief command of the army in this country. I am indebted to the zealous activity and great professional knowledge of my predecessor, Count Degenfeld, at present Minister of War, for the excellent instruction and military aptitude of the troops, who are animated by the most excellent spirit, and I place myself with the greatest confidence at the head of this important portion of the old Austrian army, so justly celebrated, and under whose flag I have been brought up, having gained experience with the glorious Radetzki. I have shared the good and evil fortune of the army for 38 years, and I reckon in its ranks thousands of comrades whom I know personally, and esteem greatly. I shall never forget that several generals of the army I now command were a year ago my senior comrades and I am justly proud to see my august fellow-officer in the Italian campaign of 1849, H.I.H. the brave Archduke Albert, place himself under my command with noble self-denial. It is for the army, as well as for myself, its chief, to show ourselves worthy of this magnanimity, which does us so much honour. I am fully sensible of the great responsibility of the command confided to me, but I have no hesitation in assuming it, with the conscience of my moral power and firm will, with devoted loyalty to our Emperor and military chief, and the sacred sentiment of a soldier's honour. I take the command, and will exercise it severely, but with kindness, firmly, and with justice, without arrogance in prosperity, and with calmness and without discouragement in misfortune. Let each perform with joy and with love of the service the duties of his office and of his position. I rely on the most obliging participation, and when circumstances shall require it, on the free and responsible co-operation of each in the accomplishment of the great object. Let our efforts be constantly directed to take care of the soldier, and have every possible consideration for the citizen, but let the honour of the army be with us sacred before everything. As regards the serious aspect of the future, I rely on the discipline and unflinching bravery of the troops, on my upright intentions, on my old good fortune as a soldier, and on the Divine blessing. We desire, then, to live in this way as brave and faithful soldiers of the Emperor, and if the day of combat should come, to conquer or to die with honour. Long live the Emperor!

"BENEDEK."

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The following is an extract from the closing article of a series published by the *National Gazette* of Berlin on the subject of Prussia and Austria :—

"Supposing that Prussia interested herself in the existence of Turkey, what purpose would it serve if we recommended the Sultan to make of Asia Minor that prosperous country which nature has destined to unite Europe to Asia? Would it not be madness on the part of Prussia to draw her sword to gurrantee to the Sultan the possession of Anatolia, for the sole motive that it is of great value to him? The statesmen of Vienna are right in estimating the advantages of the Adriatic territory: we also wish that our Government, had during the last 200 years, possessed a fleet in the Baltic. But one State ought not to make its calculations for another; each must profit by its advantages in proportion to its intelligence and strength. It is sufficient for us to know that neither the Tyrol, nor Trieste, nor Dalmatia belongs to us, and that we are not called on to defend those countries. If a German Empire existed, of which those territories formed part, it would then be our duty to watch over their security; now it is the affair of the Cabinet of Vienna, which has not solicited our advice. Prussia, instead of occupying herself with others, must watch over her own country; instead of taking to heart the wants of the Austrian provinces, let her rather look after those of the German nation, which more closely affect her. It is only in this path that Prussia can proceed. Let her place herself with Austria in the relations of one great State with another; let her render assistance, if her own interests call for it; but, above all, let her attend to her own affairs."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The following communication is dated Berlin, November 20th :—

There exists a very ill feeling towards the English Government among governmental circles here, on account of the steps which are believed to have been taken recently to induce the two great German powers to come to an understanding with Denmark on the subject of the just claims which, during the last five years, the two Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, integral political portions of the Germanic Confederation, have never ceased to make to be replaced in possession of the nationalties and constitutional rights which had been assured and guaranteed to them by the preceding Sovereigns of Denmark.

The people of Berlin can scarcely understand the motive which induced Lord John Russell to constitute himself the advocate of the Danish Ministry without thinking that he seeks to alienate by this act all the sympathies that the German nation, which certainly possesses some weight in the political balance of Europe, entertain for England. It is particularly to be regretted on this account that the head of the Foreign Office in London, while supporting so warmly in other countries the principle and the rights of nationalities, concurring in this respect with France, denies them entirely with regard to the two German Duchies, united, altogether independently of their will, to Denmark.

These populations, who, at the close of the war in 1848-49, were arbitrarily and by force of arms, deprived of their liberties and constitutional and national privileges, demand nothing beyond being put again in possession of them by the Danish Government. These legitimate wishes have never been attended to by the Ministry of Copenhagen, and the whole of Germany has been forced to interfere in favour of their oppressed compatriots; and it is precisely at this moment, when Denmark shows some disposition to listen to demands which are of such long standing, that Lord John Russell interferes unnecessarily in the matter. The only end of all these complications appears to be that Germany, fatigued with her unavailing efforts to obtain anything from Denmark for the Duchies, will be forced to cause their occupation by the troops of the Confederation; and when it is remembered that there have existed for a twelvemonth the most intimate relations between France and Denmark, it is easy to foresee that grave political complications may thus arise in the north of Europe which cannot but interest both Russia and Sweden. This eventuality, however, may, perhaps, be averted by the prudence and circumspection of the Cabinet of London respecting this question, which is altogether German in its character.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, NOV. 9.—Ishmael, better known as General Kmety, has resigned his command in Syria, and intends retiring, at least for a time, from the active duties of his profession. There have been several rumours abroad respecting the reasons for the general's very sudden resolution, but the real cause is as follows :—When in command of the Turkish corps d'armee in the Lebanon, the other day, Kmety saw very plainly—as any person must see after a week's experience in the mountains—that unless the people were disarmed, nothing could be done towards pacifying the country. Acting on this conviction, he began by disarming the Druses, and, without giving them notice, surrounded three large villages, and seized all the guns, pistols, swords, knives, and daggers he could find in the place. Like all Kmety's plans, this commencement of the disarming was admirably designed and as well carried out. Moreover, unlike the Turkish officers, he determines without talking of his intentions—he bites before he barks. It was his determination to disarm by degrees the whole Druse mountain, and then the Christian districts; in short, to carry out once more what Ibrahim Pacha effected throughout Lebanon when the country first came under Egyptian rule, by which means not a shot was fired in Lebanon between Druses and Christians for many years, not indeed until 1840, when, as the natives say, the land was again cursed by Turkish rule. This disarming of the mountain is and must be the first step towards restoring peace in the country, and until it is done—done thoroughly, as in the time of the Egyptians—there will always be bloodshed when men disagree. It would seem, however, that Fuad Pacha is of another way of thinking, or wishes the disarming to be effected in some other manner—perhaps thinks it better that due notice should be given of the Government's intentions, so that the people would have time to hide their arms. Be that as it may, he no sooner heard what Kmety had done than he sent up orders to stop further proceedings, and to return the arms to those from whom they had been taken. As a matter of course, the old Hungarian warrior would not—could not—stand his directions being counter-ordered; he came down to Beyrout, an explanation ensued, and the only good soldier of high rank in the province—the only man who, while Turkish troops obeyed him, was looked up to by Christians as well as Druses, with the most perfect confidence—has sent in the resignation of his command, and retires to Latakia *en disponibilite*.

UNITED STATES—SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The discussion on the secession question is carried on with great vigour. The *Herald*, of the 9th, says:—"Our dispatches from the South are of the highest importance. The secession movement in that section, especially in South Carolina, is rapidly gaining strength. All the federal officials of Charlestown have resigned their commissions, and such is the state of public feeling there that their successors, whoever they may be, will require the aid of a military force to sustain and protect them in the discharge of their duties. In various parts of the State military organisations were progressing, and the State colours were generally displayed in place of the flag of the Union. The Legislature were giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Governor, by deliberating upon plans for arming the State, and borrowing money for public defence. In Georgia the secession feeling, though strong, has not been quite so demonstrative as in South Carolina. The Governor has addressed a message to the Legislature giving his views on the condition of affairs. He recommends reprisals upon the States of the North. A repudiation of all Northern claims is also discussed."

The same journal says on the 10th :—

The secession excitement at the South continues to gain strength, and the most painful apprehensions prevail, especially in Virginia and Washington, as to the future. Our dispatches this morning from Richmond, Macon, Columbia, Charleston, Washington, and Montgomery, contain the latest reports, views, opinions, and facts regarding the position, progress, and prospects of the secession movement. The House of Representatives of South Carolina yesterday passed a bill, with but one dissenting vote, authorising the meeting of a State Convention on the second Monday in January. The citizens of Charleston assembled in mass meeting last evening, and adopted resolutions demanding immediate secession. A large delegation from Georgia took part in the proceedings. The people at South Carolina are evidently of one mind on this important subject, and it is stated as highly probable that before the meeting of Congress the cotton States will have separated from the Union. In Washington yesterday, as we learn from our dispatches, the most serious apprehensions prevailed, and the Cabinet met in council to deliberate upon the condition of affairs. In Wall-street yesterday the prospect of the secession of the Southern States was freely discussed, and at the Stock Board all descriptions of securities depreciated.

A more modified view of the state of affairs is taken in the *Times* of the 9th :—

From the few additional returns of the election received we gather which nothing changes the result as already announced. We publish, however, this morning a great variety of interesting matter indicating the manner in which that result has been received, especially in the South. Sentiment is varied, but the preponderance seems to be against any immediate movement looking to disunion, and in favour of awaiting some 'overt act' on the part of the incoming Republican Administration which may justify such action. South Carolina, of course—if we are to place reliance upon the dispatches received—is in favour of an immediate movement towards secession, and her prominent public men, well known for their advocacy of a Southern Confederacy, are urging it with all their eloquence. It is announced that a State Convention is to be called at once. Governor Brown, of Georgia, sent a special message to the Legislature of that State yesterday, in which he disapproves the idea of calling a Convention of the Southern States, and declines to recommend the appointment of delegates. He thinks, however, that the constitutional rights of the South have been violated, and suggests a measure of retaliation in the shape of reprisals. In this connexion he points particularly to the State of Massachusetts. The Governor contends for the right of secession—not, however, while each State of the Confederacy fulfils in good faith its constitutional obligations—and that the withdrawal of one State virtually dissolves the whole compact of union. In Virginia and Maryland there is comparatively very little excitement. It is not probable, judging from the telegrams of our special correspondents, that a movement towards disunion will be countenanced by the majority. At the National capital there appears to be considerable alarm at the position of affairs, and serious difficulty is apprehended from the resignation of federal office-holders, especially those engaged in the collection of the revenue.

The following telegraphic dispatch is dated from Washington on the 9th :—

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, during which the present unfortunate state of affairs in the South was freely discussed. President Buchanan expressed himself as confident that South Carolina would leave the Confederacy, whether it be called nullification, session, or revolution. On this point all agreed, but the President did not believe that session would actually occur during his term. He anticipated that things would go on as they are until the 4th of March; but should the issue be precipitated before that time he thinks it would be madness to attempt coercion, as the slightest collision would disrupt the whole country, and involve us in irretrievable ruin. The hope was generally entertained by the Cabinet that the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent secession on the part of other States, unless some conflict should occur, Secretary Cobb alone excusing the extreme position of South Carolina. The message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, was severely criticised, that portion suggesting a repeal of the penal laws being pronounced the ravings of a lunatic. The commercial policy recommended by him was approved, and pronounced by several members of the Cabinet to be the proper remedy for the evils complained of; but, should South Carolina hasten matters and annul the resolutions adopting the federal constitution, she will be let alone by the present administration. No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the federal judges. If South Carolina does not desire the federal courts, the President thinks no one should complain; and, as the collector at Charleston has not resigned, as rumoured, there is no embarrassment left here. President Buchanan will act on the idea of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but at the same time will offer, in his annual Message, an argument disapproving it. On this point the Cabinet are divided. Should peaceable secession not take place prior to the 4th of March, the opinion was expressed in the Cabinet to-day that a conflict would be certain, and a dissolution of the Union inevitable.

The following extraordinary particulars are communicated by a correspondent, dating Milledgeville, Georgia, Nov. 8.

Governor Brown, in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slave holding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of civilised nations, the adoption of any measure necessary for the restoration of the future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts. Subsequently he is pointedly severe on Massachusetts laws, and says, if the law of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says, let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation.

He recommends the enactment of laws authorising the seizing of such amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State for indemnifying the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought into Georgia, to tax them as she deems proper.

He advises the passage of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five per centum, introduced after the 1st of January, if manufactured in or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Winsconsin, or other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislations repealed. Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code, protecting the lives, liberties, and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

We read in another dispatch :—

Governor Browne's special message has been approved. During its reading in the Legislature there was warm applause.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphs to that paper some interesting particulars from Mr. Lincoln's home :— Springfield, Illinois, November 9.

I find that Mr. Lincoln is not insensible to any uneasiness in the minds of candid men, nor to any commercial or financial expression of disturbance in the country. If there be such still, he does, so far as at present advised, deem it unnecessary for him to make or authorise any public declaration. He thinks candid men need only examine his views already before the public.

Leading Republicans here are opposed to giving the secessionists any satisfaction as to what will be Lincoln's course. They say, "What is the use of letting your enemy know what you will do when he attacks you? Why tell him, if he strikes you, where you are going to hit him? Why should Lincoln put his enemies on their guard? Is it not better that the secessionists should be in the dark as to how they will be treated?"

Mr. Lincoln is still receiving all who choose to call at the Executive-room. The Sucker State is well represented. Honest farmers, sturdy ploughboys, eminent lawyers, judges, drovers—all are received cordially, and authorised to keep calling him "Uncle Abe."

Mr. Lincoln laughs good-naturedly at the various Cabinets made up for him by the newspapers. His attention was directed to-day to Mr. Curtis Noye's Wall-street speech, suggesting Rives, Botts, Bell, and Winter Davis for Cabinet positions. He laughed, and said he thought that was enough for the South. He said that some were not content with giving him one name, but mentioned two or three for each office. He continues to receive applications for office from southern men.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Kelly and another v. Crampton and others.

This case had stood over for a *viva voce* examination of witnesses.

The petition was filed for the specific performance of an alleged agreement. The petitioners in the suit were Bridget Kelly, Edward Kelly, and Edward Reynolds. The respondents were the Hon. ex-Judge Crampton and the Rev. J. K. Fletcher, son of the late Dr. Fletcher and of Mrs. Fletcher. The property in question Moor Park, in the county Meath had been purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court in the name of Judge Crampton, as trustee, and it is at present vested in Mrs. Fletcher. It appeared that a farm, situate in the county Louth, had been held by James Thomas Kelly, who was induced to leave that place and make a proposal for the land in the county Meath, on a lease for three lives or thirty-one years. This person and his wife died, and the petitioners were the representatives claiming the specific performance. It was contended that Dr. Fletcher, deceased, being the only tenant for life, had no power to make the lease, and that Mr. Symes (the agent) had no authority to accept any proposal on the subject. An ejectment had been brought by the respondents to dispossess the petitioners, and an injunction was obtained by the latter restraining these proceedings. The court had ordered a *viva voce* examination to take place in order to ascertain whether the petitioners were entitled to enforce the execution of the agreement, and the respondents bound to carry it out.

The following evidence was given on Saturday :—

Mr. Symes, examined—He had been the solicitor who acted for the parties in the purchase of the land in the Incumbered Estates Court; he was afterwards the agent of the estate; the lands were advertised, and Kelly, on the 2nd March, 1854, agreed to accept them at £1 per acre, and on a lease for "three lives or thirty-one years," an agreement was drawn up on that date; Dr. Fletcher was aware of the terms of the contract; he died in the month of April, 1854; his son (the Rev. Mr. Fletcher) asked him (witness) how the lands were held by Kelly; witness thought he informed him on the point; this was the only letting of the lands ever made by him.

The next witness examined, was the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, who stated that he had been authorised to act as agent since 1855; he received this authority from his mother; during Kelly's lifetime, and up to the year 1858, he acted upon the agreement; if the petitioner had been an improving tenant, and had paid his rent regularly witness would not have distrained him; a portion of Donnegan's farm was claimed by the late James T. Kelly under the agreement; on the 10th July, 1856, he (witness) wrote him a letter denying that that portion was contained in the agreement, and refusing to admit his claim; witness also said he would be happy to see Kelly in a comfortable house in Moore Park, and if he had built the house and paid the rent regularly he would not have distrained him, circumstances, however, had changed since Kelly's death; he distrained when he resolved on dispossessing the tenant; in a short time after the rent became due; it had been paid up to May, but it was yet due to November.

On behalf of the respondent, Serjeant Lawson said that Mrs. Fletcher was not aware of the contract and Mrs Fletcher had not recognised it, but owing to the dilapidated condition of the premises, and the manner in which the land had been injured, he was compelled to institute the proceedings in ejectment.

Counsel having replied on behalf of the petitioner,

The Master of the Rolls said, he was of opinion the petition could not be sustained in its present form. It would be very difficult indeed to frame a petition which would entitle the petitioners to relief. It was quite impossible for the court to give relief upon the present record, which had been framed upon a misapprehension of the law, and was plainly an attempt to turn a freehold into a chattle interest. The tenant in remainder was only tenant for life, and she could not therefore carry into effect a contract for three lives or thirty-one years. He could not grant the relief sought, and the petition should be dismissed with costs. The petitioners might, at their peril, proceed as advised, with an an amended petition.

Counsel for the petitioners—Mr. Brewster, Q.C.; Serjeant Sullivan, and Mr. Graydon.

Counsel for respondents—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Warren, Q.C., and Mr. Walker.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

THE SHERWOOD KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Mrs. Sherwood, v. Denis O'Connor.

Mr. Devitt applied to the court that the prisoner, Denis O'Connor, who is at present confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea, should be discharged from custody on his entering into his own recognisances in £100. He had been confined in the paupers' side of the Four Courts' Marshalsea since 30th April last. Previous to his arrest he was suffering from debility, and was at present under medical treatment. In his affidavit he referred to a certificate of Dr. Benson, the medical attendant of the prison, which stated that he is in a very delicate state of health, and in his (Dr. Benson's) opinion, if he were obliged to remain in prison for any much more protracted period his life would be in imminent danger. The prisoner was in insolvent and destitute circumstances and unable to procure bail. He was unable to give any further information respecting the children than what he had already stated since he surrendered himself to the attachment. If allowed out on his own recognisances he would undertake to appear at any time, to abide such judgment as the court might be pleased to make. Interrogatories were exhibited to him, and he was at present engaged answering them. He was unable to pay for copies of them, as he swore he was not worth £5. The doctor had distinctly certified that confinement was acting injuriously upon the prisoner, and if protracted, his life was likely to be endangered. March last, when served with the writ of *habeas corpus*, in Galway, he at once went to the house of John O'Connor, where the children had been left, and demanded from John O'Connor's wife that they should be delivered up to him in order that he might bring them before the court. She informed him she had not the children, so that he could do nothing more in the matter. There was no doubt that he did interfere in the taking of the children, whom he found, according to his statement, derelict in a railway carriage, and one of them on the point of falling out.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., appeared to oppose the application as an application plainly and manifestly brought forward for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to escape the condign punishment his conduct richly deserved, and also for the purpose of preparing the way of inducing the court to lessen the punishment. His case was perfectly distinct from the case of the other parties implicated. Denis O'Conner was the prime mover and first offender in the matter. The court fairly would not regard the graphic account which the prisoner gave of one of the children being about to be precipitated from the railway carriage, as an excuse for taking the four children into his charge, putting them in a covered car, and taking them away with him.

The Chief Justice—Is the prisoner undergoing an examination of interrogatories?

Mr. Brereton—He is, my lord. A rule was entered on the 12th June, 1860, for the prisoner to answer interrogatories when he might have obtained his discharge, but his attorney did not think proper to serve the rule.

The Chief Justice—The Court will decide what to do when the prisoner furnishes the answers to the interrogatories and, therefore, this motion is premature.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, said the prisoner was unable to give bail, and the court could not receive that as a ground on which to admit him to bail, but then there was an affidavit as to his state of health, and a certificate of the medical officer.

Mr. Brereton said the prisoner could have had interrogatories exhibited to him in June last, and by answering them satisfactorily have obtained his discharge, but for some reason or other best known to himself, he avoided making answers to the interrogatories at that period. For some purpose or other the parties found it would not suit their objects in preventing the discovery of the children, if the prisoners answered interrogatories in that month, and accordingly they took no step in the matter until the 31st Oct. The prisoner did not choose to take the necessary steps to obtain his discharge, and he had no right to complain of being in gaol.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Read the medical certificate.

Mr. Brereton read the certificate from Dr. Benson. His own recognisances, on which he wanted the court to discharge him, was worth nothing. The prisoner, if he thought proper to have disclosed the whole truth, could at once have obtained his discharge, and if there was any inhumanity in detaining him in jail it was on the part of those who would allow the prisoner to rot in jail, if he might be allowed the expression, rather than deliver up the children. It was on the very day the order was served on him that the children were removed from John O'Connor's house to a place unknown, and this he (Mr. Brereton) charged was done by Mr Robins and Denis O'Connor. If the evidence in the case were applicable to the stealing of a sheep or a horse, would there not be a case, even for the most merciful jury, upon which to have him convicted, and punished as a felon? The certificate of Dr. Benson was a guarded certificate, and not sufficient ground for the present motion.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that Monday would be the last day of term, and the Clerk of the Crown informed the court that it would not be possible to finish the interrogatories before the close of term. The Clerk of the Crown had a variety of other business to perform, and the effect of waiting until the interrogatories were answered might be to bring the case into next term.

The Chief Justice said he understood from the Clerk of the Crown that he would be able possibly to finish the examination that day, and the case could be accordingly disposed of on Monday morning.

Mr. Devitt said it might occur the prisoner would have to file affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that was the effect of the order of the Chief Justice, as the case would not come before the court on Monday next on the interrogatories.

The case was accordingly allowed to stand until Monday (this day).

Archer v. M'Caldin.

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the defences filed by the defendant should be struck out, on the ground of being vague and ambiguous, and also on the alleged ground of their being framed so as to delay the fair trial of the action, which was for goods sold and delivered, and also a money count. The particulars were of a dry and uninteresting character.

Mr. Falkiner opposed the motion.

The Court made no rule on the motion; costs to be costs in the cause.

Moore v. Shee.

This case having been called twice, and the court having asked if the motion would be moved,

Mr. John O'Hagan said—I am for the defendant in this case, my lords, with Mr. Brewster, but the Solicitor-General, who appears for the defendant, is about to ask your lordships to permit the motion to stand until the first day of next term, to which both parties have agreed. The motion is for the plaintiff.

Subsequently the Solicitor-General and Mr. Brewster came into court.

The Solicitor-General said—My lords, there is an expectation that if the motion is allowed to stand until the first day of next term, a satisfactory arrangement may become to between the parties.

The Court accordingly allowed the case to stand.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General. Solicitors—Messrs. Billing and Co.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. John O'Hagan. Solicitor—Mr. George Keogh.

Morris v. Doyle.

The arguments in this case, the particulars of which have already appeared were resumed, and have not yet concluded.

Mr. Monahan was heard at considerable length on behalf of the respondents.

Counsel for the appellants—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney.

Counsel for the respondents—The Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Monahan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and adjourned to this morning.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

Anne Vaughan, administratrix of Thomas Vaughan the Cork and Youghal Railway.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover damages from the defendants, for loss sustained and injury resulting to her consequent upon the death of her son, who had died from the effects of an accident with which he met while working in the employment of the company. It appeared that the duty of the deceased, Thomas Vaughan, had been to carry shores along a certain passage which led to buildings in course of erection on the company's premises, and, while he was one day pursuing his avocation, a wall, which, as alleged in the summons and plaint, had been allowed, through negligence, to get out of repair, fell upon him, and so bruised and wounded him that he was confined to his bed, and ultimately died from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. The action was tried at the last Cork Assizes, and a verdict was returned with £50 damages for the plaintiff, upon those pleas on which issue had been joined. The plaintiff had, however, demurred to certain of the defences to the first and second paragraph of the summons and plaint, and upon this argument the case now came before the court. The points raised by the demurrer were—whether the defence tendered a material issue, and whether it rightly averred that the neglect of the deceased had contributed directly, or indirectly, or materially, or proximately, to the accident.

The arguments have not yet concluded. They occupied the court during the entire day.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and O'Riardon.

Counsel for the defendant—Serjeant Sullivan and Mr Henry Leslie.

CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.)

Darling v. Walsh.

This case was tried before the Right Hon. the Recorder, from whose dismiss on the merits the plaintiff, George Darling, appealed. It appeared that Darling had prosecuted the defendant, Walsh, for a sum of £12 7s 6d, due to him, he alleged, for work and labour and expenses incurred for the benefit and on account of the defendant.

When the case was called on, Darling applied for an attachment against a person whom he called Samuel Ball Carpenter, who had been summoned as a witness on his behalf, but who did not appear.

His Lordship peremptorily refused the application.

Darling then ascended the witness-box, and, prior to being sworn, made a long and discussive statement of his case. He contended, of course, that the Recorder had been merely prejudiced against his claim because he had not been able to produce Carpenter as a witness, but that that gentleman seemed to treat the jurisdiction of his lordship's high court with the same indifference that he treated the court in Green-street.

Darling was then sworn, and proceeded to give a detail of the transactions between him and the defendant. He stated that he acted as the town agent of a Mr. John Martin, 53, Capel-street, solicitor, and that Walsh having been charged before the Recorder with assaulting one of his tenants, he (Darling) introduced him to Mr. Martin, who undertook the conduct of his defence; he employed Mr. O'Hea as legal advocate on the occasion, who, Darling stated, advised that a person named Crawford, who was then in Liverpool, was a necessary and material witness for the defence; negociations took place between Darling and Walsh, the result of which was that Darling went to Liverpool, with the view of procuring Crawford, which service constituted a large item in his bill of particular; Crawford did appear as a witness, but, notwithstanding Walsh was sent by the Recorder to prison for the assault, Darling, it seems, while Walsh was in prison, procured from him a blank warrant for the collection of rents to which he was entitled, but desired him not to distrain for the rent due on the house No. 33, Dominick-street; Darling, however, disobeyed this injunction, and did distrain, and procured a bill for £5 odd from the parties, which he applied to his own use, and for which he gave credit to the defendant in his bill of particulars.

Mr. Curran appeared for the defendant, and characterised the case as almost monstrous fraud on his client. He cross-examined Darling at considerable length, but he appeared to be quite prepared for any onslaught that might be made upon him. He stated, however, that he was out on bail to stand his trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences in reference to the bill transaction, and also that there were two actions in the superior courts on foot of the same transaction.

His Lordship, without requiring the defendant to go into evidence, affirmed the dismiss, and took occasion to observe, that he would feel it to be his duty to report the case to the Queen's Bench, with the view of seeing whether persons such as Darling, who were not admitted attorneys, could be prevented from acting as town agents for licensed practitioners. His lordship concluded by repeating his determination to bring the case before the Queen's Bench, in order that the recurrence of such a public disgrace as had been brought before him in the present case might be prevented.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Police-constable Benjamin Stone, 21 B, preferred the following complaint against Mr. Bolton W. Falkner, of Bray. He said that between twelve and two o'clock on Saturday morning, while on duty in Dawson-street, he heard the blowing of a trumpet, caused by some one on a car. He called out to the carman to stop, which he did, after a short time. Witness then laid hold of the reins of the horse, and spoke to Mr. Falkner, saying that it was a shame for any gentleman, at that hour of the night, to make such a noise. He replied, "What was it to me! I might go to hell and be damned! that he would blow his trumpet as long as he pleased, and that I had no call to interfere with a gentleman." He then struck witness upon the breast with his clenched fist. Witness then caught hold of him, said he was his prisoner, and told him to get down off the car, which he refused to do, saying that he had done nothing, and that if witness went back to Macken's and "took" some grog all would be right. The carman then told witness to get up on the car, and he was about to do so when Mr. Falkner again struck him on the breast, and said he should not get up on the car which he was paying for. The car then drove up Dawson-street; witness caught the reins again and told the carman to stop, which he refused; witness then held the horse and took Mr. Falkner in custody, and brought him to the Clarendon-street station-house; while going there, however, he resisted witness by laying his hand on his shoulder and pushing him; he also said that he would not go with him, witness, but offered his card, name, and address, which, he said, were sufficient.

Mr. George Ribton, of Woodbrook, Bray, deposed that a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday morning he got upon a car at Mackin's hotel, in Dawson-street, in company with Mr. Falkner, who had a cornopean, which he sounded but once only. The police-constable then went up to them, and arrested Mr. Falkner, caught hold of him by the collar, and tried to pull him off; the car had been proceeding, but when called after by the policeman the carman stopped as soon as he could; the policeman said to Mr. Falkner, "You are my prisoner;" Mr. Falkner asked for what; the policeman said for sounding the horn, and repeated the attempt to pull Mr. Falkner off the car; Mr. Falkner said he would not get off the car, but would go with him on the car wherever he (the constable) liked; the constable then wanted to get up on the car, but Mr. Falkner said he was not going to pay for a car for him, and would not let him up; the constable then told the driver to go on slowly, which he did, to the corner of Stephen's-green, the constable walking alongside, and still holding Mr. Falkner; at the corner of the Green the driver was turning to the left but the constable caught hold of the reins and pulled the car round to the right up against a lamp post; Mr. Faulkner then got off the car and went to the station house with the constable; witness also accompanied him there; Mr. Faulkner and the driver all along expressed themselves willing to go with the constable wherever he wished, and gave no resistance. The only opposition he got was that from the driver, who for a while refused to come down off the car; the car was given in custody to another Police-constable, by 21 B.

Mr. Cornelius A. Keogh, of Rathgar, deposed that seeing a crowd of people in the street on the above occasion he went in among them and saw Police-constable 21 B having hold of Mr. Falkner by the collar and striving to pull him off the car; before witness saw the crowd he heard the blowing of a cornopean; the policeman wanted to get up on the car, and Mr. Falkner objected to that, but offered to go to the station-house with him; they then proceeded in the direction of Stephen's-green, the constable still holding Mr. Falkner by the collar; after they reached the corner of Stephen's-green another scuffle took place, and the car was turned round and backed up against the flags; the policeman still held Mr. Falkner on the flags by the collar; both then went in the direction of the station-house; on the occasion, as well as witness could observe, neither the carman nor Mr. Falkner exhibited the least reluctance to proceed to the station-house with the policeman.

James Comerford, of Redmond's Hill, plasterer, was also examined, and gave similar testimony.

The Magistrate said he would dismiss the case with a caution to Mr. Falkner, and told him that he should not have resisted the policeman.

The carman in this case, whose name is James Bennett, was charged with being disorderly, in not having stopped when so directed by the policeman.—He was fined 5s, or 48 hours' imprisonment.

Patrick Stapleton and James Stapleton were brought up in custody of Police-constable Hugh Jolly, 28 A, Thomas Byrne, 175 A, and Terence Lawler, 86 A, charged with being riotous, disorderly, and collecting a crowd, in Longford-lane, on Friday night, as also with assaulting the above constables when arrested, and tearing the uniform of one of them. On the first conviction the two prisoners were ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for 14 days. Patrick Stapleton was ordered 14 days' imprisonment on the second conviction, and both were fined 5s or seven days' imprisonment on the third conviction.

John Brown Leathem, was charged by a letter-carrier, named Michael Whealan, with assaulting him. The complainant stated, that between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, he was delivering letters at Stephen's-green West, when he happened to pass by Mr. Leathem who was in company with another man, who appeared to be drunk: Mr. Leathem, without any provocation whatever, made a thrust of his umbrella at complainant, which he avoided by turning his head aside; Mr. Leathem then struck him a severe blow on the throat, which knocked him staggering up against the railings of the College of Surgeons, where he remained insensible for a few minutes; on recovering himself he found Mr. Leathem's companion lying upon the ground, and he then gave the latter into the custody of 162 B, by whom he was conveyed to the station-house.—He was sent for trial at the Commission, but admitted out on bail.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

A sailor, named William Pike, was brought up in custody, charged by Catherine White with plucking and running away with her pocket, which contained at the time £1 4s. She immediately pursued the prisoner, and gave him into the custody of a policeman.—He was remanded.

James Flood was brought up in custody of Police-constable 171 C, charged with an assault and disorderly conduct under the following circumstances :—The constable stated that he was called upon by a Mr. Ryan, a vintner, to remove the prisoner from his house, as he was very disorderly, and threatened to assault himself and his family. The constable then ordered him to leave the premises, but he refused to do so; he was then put out by force, and when in the street he assaulted the constable.—The prisoner was remanded.

Hugh Flynn was charged by Police-constable 171 C with violently assaulting him in North Earl-street, on Friday. The prisoner was somewhat under the influence of liquor and was passing down the above street, when he threw his arms around a lady. The constable, who was on the opposite side of the street at the time, ordered him to go home; but he refused to do so, and struck him.—The prisoner was fined £1, or in default of payment, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

James Rourke, an itinerant dealer in old clothes, was charged by Captain Charles M'Callan, of the City of Dublin Artillery, with the unlawful possession of some shell jackets and trousers belonging to the members of the regiment. Charles Dunne, a sergeant, proved that he found them with the prisoner. The latter urged, in his defence, that he had bought the articles from the soldiers; but they had no power to dispose of them.—He was fined 10s.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—LONDON, NOV. 24.

(Sittings in Banco—Before the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Justices Hill and Blackburn.)

THE ROAD MURDER.

The Attorney-General, with whom was the Solicitor-General and Mr. Welsby, said he had the honour to attend before their lordships for the purpose of moving in a case which had become one of great interest and public notoriety, and had received the denomination of the Road Murder, and the object of his application was that the inquisition returned by the coroner as made on the 2nd of July last, might be quashed, and that a rule be granted for the issuing of a special commission in the nature of a writ *ad melius inquirendum*, to be directed to special commissioners to be named therein, to proceed to make by the examination of witnesses all such inquiries touching the death of the deceased child as the coroner ought to have made on the view of the body of the deceased, and that all the usual and proper directions might be given in that behalf. He moved for a rule absolute in the first instance, and he had defined, in language of his own, the form and tenour of the rule. The application was somewhat without precedent—that was to say, there was no express authority to guide them—although there were many instances and examples of the issue of writs *ad melius inquirendum*. The grounds upon which he moved this application were legal misconduct on the part of the coroner in the course of his inquiry, gross misdirection of the jury on matters of law, and a miscarriage of justice in his withdrawing from the jury a very important part of the legitimate inquiry, which the jury were desirous of prosecuting, but which the coroner by his intervention stifled and prevented; and another ground was that the inquisition itself, for the want of an essential formality, was absolutely null and void. Although he might possibly have contented himself with the last ground to which he had adverted, he thought it right that the whole subject of the application should be before the court. The learned counsel recapitulated the facts as known already to the public, relative to the discovery of the murdered child in the privy and the condition of the house. The inquest was held on the 2nd July, and the learned Attorney General read the depositions so taken. With reference to the depositions of Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid, it was found that she deposed :—"I awoke about five o'clock on the morning of the murder, and immediately missed the deceased from his bed. The impression of his body still remained, and the bed clothes were placed neatly, as if I or his mother had done it. The night-shirt and flannel waistcoat in which I put the deceased child to bed were gone, and the flannel produced does not belong to the house." The deposition of the nursemaid also referred to the dog being loose at night, and the learned Attorney-General said—Now, in reading or hearing that deposition read, it must obviously strike every one of the necessity of a most searching inquiry. There was the singular passage in the nursemaid's depositions, that the impression of the deceased boy's body still remained, and that the bedclothes were placed exactly as if she or his mother had done it. The child was wrapped in a blanket, and whoever took the deceased child away, then, or immediately after removing the child, restored the bed clothes with a woman's precision and neatness to their proper order and condition. But how singular and extraordinary it was that it should have been done. If the child was awakened in his removal from the bed the person moving it with a murderous intent would hardly have remained to place the bed clothes in order, and if the child was taken away by one person from the bed, and held wrapped in the blanket, it could not have been possible for the individual so occupied with one hand to have placed the bedclothes in order. Two persons, therefore, must have been concerned in the matter so far as that part of the deed was concerned, or if one person only was employed, that person must have returned to the bedroom in order to have replaced the clothes in the manner in which they were found. It did not, however, appear to have excited in the mind of the coroner any feeling that it was necessary for him to make further inquiry. No attention was, however, given to it, nor was any attention given to the piece of flannel found beneath the body—the piece of flannel in which the child was wrapped. The next portion of the testimony was the examination of the housemaid, Sarah Cox, whose duty it was to fasten up the house at night, and who deposed that on the night of the 29th of June, when the murder was committed, she fastened up all the doors and windows, and that on the morning of the 30th, when she found the window open, there were no marks of violence on the woodwork. The learned Attorney-General then read the depositions of the other witnesses taken before the coroner. In Mr. Parson's deposition (the surgeon who examined the body) he stated there was an appearance round the mouth of the deceased child such as was not usually found on dead bodies, but that most important circumstance, which was suggestive of an inquiry whether the child had been strangled or suffocated before his throat was cut, did not appear to have occurred to the coroner for any further inquiry. He had next to bring before their lordships what occurred after this, and for that purpose the learned Attorney-General read the depositions of Tappe and Mr. Foley, superintendent of the Wilts police force, with reference to coroner's conduct on the inquest, his desire to prevent any examination of the inmates of Road-hill House, and his summing-up to the jury that it was not their duty to ascertain who was the murderer (though the jury in that respect appeared to be better lawyers than the coroner). That on the strong remonstrance of the jury the coroner and they went to Road-hill House, where Miss Constance and Master William were examined by leading questions put to them by the coroner, no notes being taken of their examination, though their unsigned depositions had been returned. After returning from Road-hill House to the Temperance-hall where the inquest was opened, the coroner drew up the inquisition without knowing whether they were agreed, and called on them to sign it, which they did, many of them loudly protesting against it at the time. The Attorney-General then read the examination of Constance and William Kent, neither of which had been signed by them, but in which both deposed that they knew nothing whatever of the murder. He proceeded to say that three things were clearly established by the depositions, that the jury were anxious for a fuller inquiry, that they were desirous to ascertain (and in this they were better lawyers than the coroner), who had done the deed, and that the coroner told them it was not within their province to inquire who had done the deed. But beyond that there was this technical objection to the inquisition—the record had been drawn up on paper and not on parchment, as was distinctly directed by the statute in all cases of murder and manslaughter. However trifling this objection might appear, he insisted on it as sufficient to invalidate the inquisition and to attain his true object in getting it quashed.

The Lord Chief Justice—But if, instead of recording an open verdict, the jury had found a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, and the inquisition had been on paper, would that be sufficient to put a person on his trial?

The Attorney-General apprehended the document could not be received in evidence. The coroner could only proceed *super viscem corporis*, and when disinterment of a body could effect no good on account of decomposition, the court in such cases always abstained from directing the disinterment. It then followed that as the coroner could only proceed *super viscem corporis* the second writ of inquisition could not be directed to the coroner, but to a special commission. Having cited the authorities on this point, he proceeded to argue at considerable length that the conduct of the coroner in stifling the inquiry was such as to render it essential to justice that there should be a new inquiry under a special commissioner, the requisition which he now sought to quash having been perfectly null and void.

The Lord Chief Justice asked if the coroner could not be included in the special commission?

The Attorney-General admitted that he could where misconduct had not been shown, but where there was no misconduct then a writ would be directed to the coroner, not *qua* coroner, but a special commissioner, who would conduct the inquiry, assisted by other commissioners. The learned Attorney-General then read an affidavit to show that the body of the murdered child had been dug up in August under an order of the Secretary of State, and was then so decomposed that its disinterment could throw no light on further inquiry, and therefore there must be a commission in which he submitted that the coroner, on account of misconduct, would not be included in their lordship's writ. In conclusion he urged that the coroner's inquisition was a mockery of justice, and trusted that in consequence of the insufficiency and unsatisfactory character of the inquiry before the coroner, his application would be granted.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said—We are of opinion that in this case there should be a rule, but not a rule absolute in the first instance, as desired by the Attorney-General, but a rule to show cause, calling upon the coroner to show cause why this inquisition should not be quashed and a writ of *ad melius inquirendum* issued. And the ground upon which I think it must be a rule to show cause and not a rule absolute in the first instance is simply this—the learned Attorney-General has satisfied my mind with reference to the statutes, and the authority of the form in which a coroner's inquisition should be drawn up, and that it must be on parchment and not on paper, still it leaves the question open whether, although the court might at the instance of the Crown feel called upon, though no one is prejudiced by it, and public justice requires a more formal and regular return of the inquisition, yet, inasmuch as the exercise of our discretionary power depends upon the facts of the matters which have been brought before us, and as the affidavits that have been read to the court possibly may admit of an answer—at all events it will not be just or prudent on our part to assume they are perfectly correct and true—an opportunity should be given to the coroner of answering them, more especially as the judicial conduct of the coroner had been called into serious consideration. As, therefore, our decision might materially affect his position and character as a coroner, we cannot, in justice or fairness to him, any more than with reference to the correct exercise of our judicial authority and discretion, quash this inquisition and issue a writ of *ad melius inquirendum* without calling upon him to answer the matters disclosed in the affidavits. Under the circumstances, the court would grant a rule *nisi* only in the first instance.

Rule *nisi* granted.

AN ITALIAN LADY ON THE POLITICS OF HER COUNTRY.—The Comtessa di Montmerli has, through a contemporary, made an appeal to her countrywomen to subscribe for the cause of Italy. "Though one of the humblest among you, I have dared to raise my voice to speak, in the language of truth, to the Emperor of Austria. Judging your hearts by my own, I have told him that we women of Italy are determined to redeem Venetia whatever the price he may demand for her purchase. I well know that but one heart beats in our breasts; that not one of you will hesitate to support my words; that, when the moment comes, you will all hasten to offer the fruits of your economy for the redemption of our fellows who still serve under the black and yellow banner who still tremble beneath the sword which has so often been dyed with Italian blood." The countess also made a pathetic appeal to the Emperor of Austria to abandon Venetia.

CRUEL ROBBERY OF CHILDREN.—At the Lambeth Police-court, on Friday, James Miles, a ticket-of-leave man, was placed at the bar charged with carrying on a regular system of plunder on children, a species of offence for which he has been already subjected to three terms of imprisonment, of three months each, in addition to three years' penal servitude. From the evidence of Police-constable Newey, 299 P, it appeared that on the evening before the prisoner was given into his custody on a charge of deliberately putting his hand into the pocket of a boy named Stewart and taking a shilling. When taken to the station-house a number of children attended and identified him as the person who had robbed them of various small sums of money and other property; and amongst them was a little child nine years of age, and off whose ears he tore a pair of earrings, of the value of 5s, and at the time the poor little thing's ears were bleeding from the torn wounds in the flesh. He was committed for trial.

CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL FACT.—In a field, the property of Mr. Renton, situate a short distance from the point where the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is crossed by the Midland Company's Railway, at Idle, near Bradford, is a considerable hill, or peice of rising ground, which has been noticed to be gradually attaining greater elevation during a period extending over the last 30 years. There are even young men who remember the field being quite level, whereas now there is a high mound near the middle of it. The cause of this singular elevation has given rise to much speculation. Some persons supposed that it is owing to the upward pressure of water in the bowels of the earth.

CORK SAVINGS BANK.—The annual general meeting was held on Friday at one o'clock—Archdeacon Kyle presided. The attendance was large. Mr. Craig laid before the meeting the statement of accounts for the past year, and gave a clear and succinct *resume* of the circumstances of the bank for the past seventeen years, showing that each successive year it gradually and steadily advanced. The increase for the past year in the funds was from £335,228 19s 11d to £373,372 5s 3d and in the number of depositors from 8,986 to 9,333. The additional surplus was £18,150 5s 4d, including surplus on £17,879 17s 4d from deposits alone, over and above paying every depositor 20s in the pound. The report was unanimously adopted. The salary of the junior clerk was increased from £40 to £50. Messrs M Daly, Watercourse; E Daly jun; and Harris Beale were appointed managers.—*Cork Examiner*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Poor & covered with sores, objects loathsome to the sight, who, in the words of the poet, were "the mere despair of surgery," and who themselves felt that they had nothing to look forward to but the grave—poor wretches who had been ejected from hospitals as utterly incurable—have, at last, been restored to good looks, to good health, and perfect happiness by the joint agency of Holloway's world-renowned Pills and Ointment. No patient need be disheartened though apparently half eaten up with ulcerous sores, who has these marvellous remedies within his reach. The Pills rapidly purify the blood and improve the constitution, while this benign and powerful Ointment is healing every sore.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
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forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

M'Clenahan—On the 22nd instant, at Harold's Cross, the wife of Mr. Geo. M'Clenahan, of a daughter.

Henry—On the 24th instant, at Sydenham-road, Dundrum, the wife of Edward Henry, Esq., of a still-born son.

MARRIAGE.

Kelly and Hozier—On the 24th instant, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. G. W. Woods, brother to the bride, Henry Theophilus, only son of the late David Kelly, Esq., of Sligo, to Eliza Isabella De Moleyns, only daughter of Thomas Mullins Hozier, of Lower Baggot-street, Esq., and great granddaughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ventry.

DEATHS.

Evans—November 10, at Annaville, Ranelagh, Caroline Evans, aged 40 years, wife of Benjamin Evans.

O'Keefe—November 24, at her residence, 9, Sandford-avenue, Ranelagh, aged 25 years, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, daughter of the late James Kennedy Le Bas, Esq., of this city, regretted by a large circle of friends. Her remains will be removed for interment to Mount Jerome Cemetery, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Sutton—November 23, at No. 4, Clanbrassil-place, South Circular-road, James Sutton, Esq., in his 86th year.

Moyers—November 25, at his residence, Portfield, Upper Rathmines, William Moyers, of Richmond-street, in this city. His upright conduct and benevolent disposition won for him the respect of all who knew him. He died deeply lamented by his sorrowing family, and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains will be removed for interment in Mount Jerome Cemetery, on Wednesday morning next, at nine o'clock. Friends will please accept this invitation.

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